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Talks Held By Saragat On Cabinet

Latest Crisis Called Serious

ROME, Feb. 9 (AP).—President Giuseppe Saragat conferred with former and present Italian leaders today in an atmosphere of deepening concern over the government crisis.

Former President Giovanni Gronchi, the first man on Mr. Saragat's list of visitors, said after a talk with Mr. Saragat at the presidential palace: "The situation is very serious and it is to be wished, for the sake of our country, that everyone feels the responsibility for it."

Meanwhile, the secretary-general of the country's biggest labor group, the Communist-run General Confederation of Labor (CGIL), called on organized labor to exert vigorous and prolonged "general pressure" on the government for social reforms.

Acceptance of this by Socialist and Catholic labor federations could lead to more nationwide strikes during a period of extreme political instability. These such strikes have been held to a year.

Mr. Saragat also conferred with Sandro Pertini, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate.

The consultations, which are required of the president by the constitution, are expected to end Thursday with a mandate to Christian Democrat Mariano Rumor to try to form a center-left coalition government. Mr. Rumor resigned his all-Christian Democrat minority cabinet on Saturday in the hope of persuading two Socialist parties and the tiny Republican party to join the next government, which will be the country's 51st since World War II.

Mr. Rumor says that the country can only be run effectively in a time of labor unrest and economic problems by a broadly based coalition government of the kind that ruled from 1963 until last year.

Sharp disagreements between leftists and moderates threaten to make the negotiations for a new government extremely difficult.

Giovanni Andreotti, a conservative Christian Democrat and the party's floor leader in the Chamber of Deputies, told Christian Democrat deputies that the crisis will not be solved easily and this is worrying.

The call for action by the Communist labor federation referred specifically to union demands for housing, health and tax reforms. In addition, CGIL leader Agostino Novella said the new government should block any rise in the cost of public utilities and transportation, primary industrial products and agricultural commodities.



Defense Secretary Melvin Laird and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler before leaving for Vietnam.

Laird Leaves on Vietnam Tour To Survey Pullout Prospects

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and his top military officer left for Vietnam today to survey the prospects for further American troop withdrawals.

Mr. Laird, accompanied by Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, declined to say in advance whether the Nixon administration is ready to go beyond its latest announced 50,000-man pullout, to be completed April 15.

The defense chief seemed to indicate, however, that the conditions may be right for additional cuts.

He said the "Vietnamization" plan, to turn over more combat responsibility to the South Vietnamese, is "going forward at a very rapid pace."

The call for action by the Communist labor federation referred specifically to union demands for housing, health and tax reforms. In addition, CGIL leader Agostino Novella said the new government should block any rise in the cost of public utilities and transportation, primary industrial products and agricultural commodities.

Mr. Laird's second visit to South Vietnam since becoming secretary of defense. Following his first trip last March, President Nixon decided to order the first withdrawals from South Vietnam.

The troop ceiling has since been lowered from 549,500 to 494,000.

Mr. Nixon, who met Mr. Laird and Gen. Wheeler at the White House yesterday, said he wanted Mr. Laird to see exactly "how it looks today," compared with his previous trip.

He said he wanted the secretary "to follow up and go thoroughly into the areas [of Vietnamization]—even more thoroughly than he had done before."

The President declined to offer a personal evaluation of how the Vietnamization effort was going except to say it "is making progress."

With no sign of a break in the Paris peace talks, Mr. Nixon's hopes of withdrawing all U.S. combat troops by the end of this year depends largely on the success of the Vietnamization program.

While noncommittal on most questions about the future of the war, Mr. Laird did use the occasion before the handful of reporters who saw him off at Andrews Air Force Base to warn that the defense budget he recently submitted to Congress cannot stand any cuts.

"This is [a] rock-bottom, barebones budget," Mr. Laird said.

The \$11.8 billion spending proposal for the fiscal year beginning next July has already been reduced \$10 billion below the budget which had been projected by the previous Johnson administration, Mr. Laird said.

He said that because of previous reductions the present spending plan "does not give room to congressional budget-cutting."

Mr. Laird's plane left the Andrews base at 1300 GMT. It was scheduled to make one stop at Elmendorf Air Force base near Anchorage, Alaska, before continuing on to Saigon.

Air Victories Claimed by Egypt, Israel

By Louis B. Fleming

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9.—A new round of the air war between Egypt and Israel took the lives of four Israeli soldiers today.

Israel said an Israeli plane was shot over Egypt in a dogfight and its pilot taken prisoner, but that Israeli pilots shot down an Egyptian MIG-21 in another dogfight.

Deep in the Sinai Peninsula Israeli soldiers reported capturing three Egyptians, including an officer, who had penetrated more than 30 miles behind Israeli lines.

There was no explanation of the circumstances of such an unusual penetration of Israeli-controlled area.

Seven soldiers were wounded, along with the four fatalities in the Egyptian attacks on Israeli fortifications along the Suez Canal. In an unusual increase in activity, Egyptian planes made three separate raids on Israeli positions in their fourth consecutive day of attacks. Israel reported shooting down two Egyptian aircraft yesterday.

[Two Israeli jets were shot down today in a dogfight in which at least 40 fighters from both sides took part, a military spokesman in Cairo announced tonight, according to Reuters.]

The spokesman said the dogfight between Egyptian MIG-21s and Israeli Mirages lasted an hour and came as Egyptian fighter-bombers were returning from raids over Israeli positions in the eastern sector of the Suez Canal.

[All Egyptian planes returned safely to base, he said.]

Israeli aircraft attacked Egyptian positions in the Sinai Peninsula.

The Moroccan believe that the new revolutionary military junta ruling Libya will be more open to the influence of France and such relatively moderate North African states as Morocco because of the Mirage deal.

Further, the Moroccan, like almost all Arab states, find it difficult to express friendship for the United States too warmly as long as the United States gives even its present qualified and balanced support to Israel.

The Moroccan avoided rude criticism of Israel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Egypt Influence In Libya Worries Rogers and Rabat

By Charles Mohr

TUNIS, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Moroccan officials expressed mutual concern today over reports that foreign influence was growing in the new military government of Libya, U.S. officials said.

They said Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdelhadi Boutaleb told Mr. Rogers today that there was an "influx from outside" into Libya of military and political advisers. Although Mr. Boutaleb supposedly did not identify the foreign advisers, other sources said they came from the United Arab Republic.

The Middle East problem thus intruded itself early in Mr. Rogers' ten-nation tour of Africa, which began in Rabat, Morocco, Saturday. Mr. Rogers flew to Tunisia from Rabat tonight and will later visit Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Congo (Kinshasa), Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia.

Although both the United States and Morocco expressed concern that Libya might "become oriented in a way not to the advantage" of the West or Morocco, their positions seemed to be considerably at variance.

5 Arab States Vow Fight to Regain Lands

U.S. Is Condemned On Ties With Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Five so-called front-line Arab countries vowed today to fight on for the recovery of lands occupied by Israel, implicitly rejecting endeavors by the United States, Britain and France to bring about between Egypt and Israel a restoration of the 1967 cease-fire agreement.

In a somber communiqué after three days of talks, the delegations of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Sudan accused the United States of responsibility for Israel's refusal to withdraw from the territories conquered in the six-day war of June, 1967.

They warned that the Arab nations would not stand by and permit their "resources and wealth" to be exploited and turned to the benefit of Israel in the form of weapons and economic assistance.

The warning was an allusion to the profitable investments by U.S. interests in Arab-produced oil.

The question of a reinstatement of the cease-fire along the embattled Suez Canal was perhaps the major issue confronting the Arab leaders.

The Egyptian leadership has explicitly ruled out a return to the cease-fire, which Cairo declared void last spring, despite increasing pressure in the last month from Israel air attacks near civilian areas.

A reinstatement of the cease-fire, President Gamal Abdel Nasser said in an interview with two U.S. newsmen last week, would mean "the consent of the Arab people to the continued occupation of Arab land by Israel."

The Cairo press printed the text of the interview today, headlining Mr. Nasser's rejection of the cease-fire.

The communiqué of the five-power meeting took a long view on the conflict with Israel, promising no early victory but reminding the Arab peoples that they had surmounted other "great challenges in the course of history."

The strategy talks, which began Saturday, were conducted by Mr. Nasser, King Hussein of Jordan, President Nureddin Al Atassi of Syria, Deputy Premier Saleh Mahdi Ammash of Iraq and Premier Gaspar El Nimeiry of Sudan.

The communiqué made no mention of the interview.

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President Amintore Fanfani and Giuseppe Saragat about the Italian government crisis.

J.S. Charges 11 Companies With Polluting Ill. Waterways

By E. W. Kenworthy

ASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The Justice Department charged 11 companies today with polluting waterways in the Chicago area.

The filing of the complaints by Attorney Thomas A. Foran, Chicago, was announced here by Deputy General John N. Mitchell.

Defendants were charged with polluting waste materials, such as oil and oil substances, into the Calumet River, the Chicago River, the Chicago Sanitary and Canal, the Illinois River and Desplaines River.

Mr. Mitchell further announced that Mr. Foran had been authorized to initiate a grand jury investigation into the deposit of solid waste materials into Lake Michigan and the Calumet River.

The water pollution charges filed under an 1899 law which bans the dumping of refuse into navigable waters, a misdemeanor set to a maximum fine of \$50 and one year in prison for a offense.

The companies named as defendants were General American Transportation Corp., International Paper Co., Lake River Terminal National Sheet Metal Co., Olin Inc., Olin Mathieson Corp., Central Railroad, Excelsior Chemical Co., Procter & Gamble Co., Pure Oil Co., and Smith and Barney Co. One individual, Clarence Abrams, superintendent of oil storage and transport of the Pure Oil Co., was also a defendant.

In cases were referred to the U.S. Department by the Army Corps of Engineers. All but one of the alleged violations occurred in 1968.

Despite the fact that Mr. Foran's office has been looking into pollution in the Chicago area since August, Mr. Foran's office is to the Chicago regional office of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Priests' Oath on Holy Thursday

Vatican Asks Annual Celibacy Vow

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The Vatican announced today that it is asking Roman Catholic priests throughout the world to give an annual pledge of allegiance to the church law on celibacy, which many of them oppose.

The move was announced as Pope Paul VI, in a speech to Rome's parish priests and Lenten preachers, again defended the celibacy law, which has become a point of dramatic conflict between the Vatican and the Catholic Church of the Netherlands.

The pope said that despite a worldwide shortage of priests, the church could recruit more and better-qualified priests by maintaining the celibacy law than by yielding to demands for change. Last week he rejected in strong terms a request by Dutch bishops for a change to permit married men to become priests.

The Vatican call for a priestly pledge of allegiance was in a letter sent to bishops last Nov. 4 and made public today by John Cardinal Wright, the American bishop who heads the Vatican Congregation for the Clergy.

He called for a public ceremony on Holy Thursday, which this year falls on March 26, at which each priest will reaffirm the vows he took when he was ordained, "particularly of celibacy and of obedience to his bishop or religious superior."

Cardinal Wright laid down a number of guidelines for better training of priests—among them a warning that theologians who question traditional teachings should not be allowed to teach men training for the priesthood.

"Those who are accustomed to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

84 Theologians Support Dissident Dutch Bishops

By David Binder

BONN, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The issue of celibacy for priests sharpened today in the German-speaking Roman Catholic establishment as 84 theology professors issued a letter expressing solidarity with the Dutch bishops who have been demanding a dialogue with the Vatican on the matter.

The theologians represent universities in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and their letter was addressed to the 50 resident bishops in these three countries.

Shortly after the text was distributed to the press, seven bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in West Germany's most populous state, North Rhine-Westphalia, issued a statement supporting the stance of Pope Paul VI upholding celibacy.

However, none of the bishops could be reached for comment on the letter of the theologians. They were all preoccupied with the pre-Lenten "Rosemontag" (wild Monday) celebrations that drew several millions to the street parades of a dozen Rhineland cities.

Concerning celibacy, the letter said: "We call on our bishops not to leave the Dutch bishops, as well as the bishops and churchmen in the entire world who face similar difficulties, alone in their care."

Second, the theologians said much more threatening to its current sharpness than can be imagined at first glance.

"We call on our bishops to intercede in the spirit of the second Vatican Council for the long overdue and frequently demanded businesslike dialogue in Rome. There is no reasonable ground for refusing a clarifying dialogue."

The letter was drafted by liberal Catholic theologians at Tübingen University last Wednesday as a response to Pope Paul's open letter of the previous day renewing his opposition to any modification of the celibacy rule.

According to one of the organizers, Tübingen Prof. Hans Küng, he and his fellow theologians felt the Vatican had created an "impossible situation" by refusing the dialogue that has become absolutely necessary. In a telephone interview he added that he felt the "intensification" was "leading to schism."

By last Friday, said Prof. Küng, the Tübingen theologians had acquired signatures from colleagues in Bonn, Würzburg, Munich and Münster in West Germany, Priburg and St. Gallen in Switzerland, and Vienna, Graz and Salzburg in Austria.

U.S. Highway Paved With Silver

AUBURN, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP).—The rear door of an armored truck swung open on the Massachusetts Turnpike early today spilling \$40,000 in dimes onto the highway for an eight-mile stretch.

A truck following the armored vehicle was disabled when it ran into the flying dimes, police said, and had to be towed away.

The road could not be closed after the incident, police said, and men worked with vacuum cleaners and machines known as "mud suckers" to recover the dimes as cars continued running over the loot.

Spain to Buy 30 Mirage-5 Jets from France

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Spain has agreed to a \$45 million deal to buy 30 Mirage-5 jet planes from France, informed sources said today.

The deal, which is expected to be announced officially tomorrow, does not preclude, however, the Spanish purchase of U.S. F-4 Phantom jets during talks now under way on the use of U.S. military bases in Spain.

"You should not buy all your meat in the same supermarket," the sources said. They said that in matters of defense it was best to have several suppliers.

The sources said that the cheaper price tag on the Mirage-5 was a prime reason for the Spanish decision. They did not deny, however, that the deal would make Spain less dependent on U.S. arms and therefore in a better bargaining position with Washington on the naval and air bases.

One of the main features of the agreement will give Spain joint production rights under which the Spaniards will be constructing parts for the planes themselves. The deal reportedly does not include any tanks.

"Not an Arab Country"

"Spain is a small country at war with no one," the sources said. "It is not an Arab country," they added.

The Mirage-5 is a stripped-down version of the Mirage-32 and carries greater fuel supply in place of sophisticated all-weather guidance and firing equipment. Fifty Mirage-5s are under embargo to Israel.

It is not known how soon Spain will be able to take delivery of the planes. Dassault, which makes only nine planes per month, will have its production facilities taxed by the 100 planes going to Libya. There have been reports, however, that President Georges Pompidou will press President Nixon to urge Israel to accept a return for the 50 embargoed planes during his visit to Washington in two weeks. They would then be available for sale elsewhere.

The purchase of the jets is expected to be announced tomorrow following Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo's call on Defense Minister Michel Debré. Mr. Lopez Bravo, who arrived here today, was met by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and later saw Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas. He will see President Georges Pompidou Wednesday.

It is the first official visit by a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Gregorio Lopez Bravo

Dassault Asks Foreign Help to Fill Orders

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The Dassault aircraft company, which is building 110 Mirage fighters for Libya, announced today that it is calling in Italian, Spanish, Belgian and possibly U.S.-help to fulfill its orders.

A spokesman said the company was already close to its maximum capacity when the French government signed an agreement with Libya for the sale of the Mirages of various types.

"Considering the fact that using all the French possibilities, we are not able to fulfill all our orders, we have first asked our natural partners, the Belgian, Italian and Spanish aircraft manufacturers, to help us," he said.

He said this might still not be sufficient and the Dassault company was looking around for other parts suppliers when a French Dassault team of experts went to Seattle to discuss with the Boeing Co. the possibility of selling cheap electronic parts to Boeing for its successor to the American F-5 Freedom Fighter.

"While our delegation was discussing this problem the Boeing people told us they might be able to handle subcontract work for us in the coming two years, before the 747 jumbo jet gets into full production," the spokesman said.

(Meanwhile, in Washington, Reuters said that the Boeing Co. today reportedly turned down an offer by Dassault to build the Mirage fighter under license.

[No details were given but sources close to the company said one strong factor was the anticipation of a negative attitude by key congressmen because of the French deal with Libya.]

If the offer had been accepted, Boeing was expected to have entered the Mirage in the Freedom Fighter competition which the Defense Department hopes to open shortly for an aircraft for countries that cannot afford more sophisticated fighters.]

U.S., Soviet A-Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union will resume discussions on the peaceful uses of nuclear power in Moscow Wednesday, the State Department announced today.

Handed Out Leaflets

Norwegian Protester Given Year by Russians

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A young Norwegian was sentenced in a Leningrad court today to one year in a labor camp for distributing leaflets calling for freedom for Soviet dissidents.

Two young Italians and a Bel-

gian will face trial on the same charge of "malicious hooliganism" in Moscow on Wednesday.

Gunnar Gjengseth was given one year in a "medium" regiment labor camp in a one-day trial in Leningrad, where he was arrested Jan. 22.

His lawyer was expected to appeal. Mr. Gjengseth, sent to Leningrad by the Scandinavian students organization "SMOG," scattered pamphlets calling for freedom for imprisoned Soviet dissidents on a busy street corner. "SMOG" takes its name from the initials for the Russian words for courage, wisdom, reflection and profundity.

The two Italians, Miss Teresa Marinuzzi, 21, and Valentino Tacchi, 23, handcuffed themselves to a pillar in a central Moscow department store on Jan. 17 and threw similar pamphlets into a crowd of shoppers. It took police over an hour to cut them free.

The Belgian, Victor Van Brataghem, staged a separate demonstration a day later at a Moscow theater.

Mr. Gjengseth was charged under a law defining malicious hooliganism as recurrent hooliganism, resisting arrest or "cynical and impudent behavior."

In Leningrad, an official testified that the Norwegian's pamphlets, blowing into a pedestrian underpass, had caused such a crowd to assemble there that people had to cross the street on the surface, creating danger of a serious traffic accident.

The prosecution evidence was directed mainly at showing the incident was a public disturbance.

Fit But Pale

Mr. Gjengseth looked fit but pale and gave his answers in a clear voice. He did not attempt to make a speech justifying his demonstration.

The trial was open to foreign correspondents, a relatively rare step for trials of this nature.

Mr. Gjengseth said he came to Leningrad Jan. 22 "to conduct a peaceful demonstration in defense of civil rights." He distributed 300 leaflets.

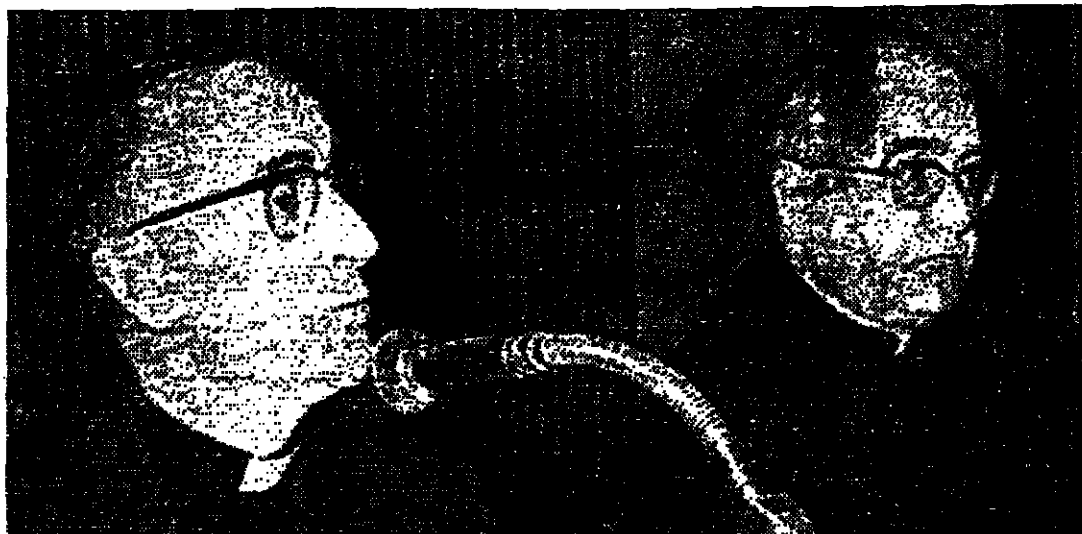
He said he was convinced the leaflets "do not insult the Soviet people and contain correct information."

"I did not violate public order and am not guilty of hooliganism," he said.

The defense attorney, Semyon Heifets, asked him why he wanted the Soviet people to see the leaflets.

The Norwegian replied that he wanted to inform Soviet citizens about the United Nations declaration on human rights and about cases of suppression mentioned in the leaflets.

Russian witnesses estimated that the crowd that had gathered around the Norwegian varied from 40 to 200. Most of them said they were indifferent over the contents of the leaflets although all of them said they had not read the leaflets completely.



WORD ON CELIBACY—Father Joseph Lecuyer (left) announcing the Vatican's decision on priestly celibacy. At right is Vatican press officer Rev. Fausto Vainano.

Vatican Asks Celibacy Vow

(Continued from Page 1)

attack tradition, institutions and the authority of the church are not suitable to fulfill such a task," his letter said. "Therefore, only priests who think with the church and do not let themselves go astray from its tenets should be chosen."

Mixed-Marriage Rules

In another development today, Vatican sources reported that Pope Paul has sent a set of proposed new rules on mixed marriages to Roman Catholic bishops around the world, in line with a recommendation of the recent World Synod of Bishops that he advise them before issuing major documents.

The sources said that the rules contain no radical innovations and are thus likely to disappoint many Protestants and liberal Roman Catholics.

Full details of the document were not available, but the sources said it reaffirms, among other things, the controversial requirement that those of the Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox churches who marry Catholics pledge to raise their children as Catholics.

Swiss Priests' Statement

FRIBOURG, Switzerland, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—One hundred and forty Swiss Roman Catholic priests today issued a statement saying that while they respected celibacy as a way of life, married men should be admitted to the priesthood.

They said many young men would like to become priests and they should be allowed to choose between marriage and celibacy.

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Egyptian Influence in Libya Worries Rogers and Morocco

(Continued from Page 1)

ism of the United States, but in a delicate manner continued to show their disagreement with President Nixon's recent statement to a Jewish group in the United States expressing support for Israel's integrity.

In Mr. Rogers' meetings with Premier Ahmed Laraki and Mr. Boutaleb this morning, the Nixon statement was raised by the Moroccan who "viewed it without enthusiasm," according to one source.

Mr. Rogers then had lunch with King Hassan after an hour-long private conversation with the monarch, who is the real power in the nation.

Demonstrations in Tunis

TUNIS, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Before Mr. Rogers' arrival here, some 2,000 students had demonstrated more than five hours this afternoon in a downtown meeting place, shouting, "Nixon assassin," "Rogers go home" and "Palestine for Arabs."

Several groups of students tried unsuccessfully to lead marches on the American embassy and some 100 students tried to remain at the meeting site despite the presence of helmeted police forces armed with batons.

Rogers, Tito to Meet

BELOGRADE, Feb. 9 (AP).—President Tito today confirmed that he will meet with Mr. Rogers in Addis Ababa, the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

The agency said that Marshal Tito confirmed the meeting just before his departure for Addis Ababa, saying that as far as he is concerned, the talks would be on problems of international relations and especially on the Middle East crisis, which he described as becoming more and more dangerous. He added that Yugoslav

targets in the northern sector of the Suez Canal for more than an hour today, in aerial action that has become an almost daily routine, Israel said.

The escalating military activity on the canal front was in contrast with the political normalcy here where about 2,000 persons demonstrated against new legislation seeking to define a Jew.

The demonstration took place in front of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, as debate of the new law began.

There were a score of scuffles between police and youngsters who scaled the ornate iron fence and charged across the gardens toward the Knesset building.

Approval of the new legislation appears a certainty. The only question left is the margin of the vote. The cabinet will meet tomorrow to determine whether all parties within the national coalition will be bound to support the law or whether there will be freedom in the final polling.

The legislation was prepared by the government following the supreme court decision last month upholding the traditional religious definition of a Jew. The court ordered state registration as Jews for the children of an Israeli naval officer whose wife is not Jewish. Under religious law, a Jew is defined as the son of a Jewish mother or a person converted to Judaism. © Los Angeles Times

Deal With Jordan

AMMAN, Feb. 9 (AP).—Jordanian and Israeli forces exchanged mortar and machine-gun fire for 30 minutes today in the southern Jordan Valley, a Jordanian military spokesman said.

The spokesman reported no Jordanian casualties in the clash.

Nixon Again Names

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—President Nixon has nominated a career officer, Stuart W. Rockwell, as ambassador to Morocco, presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler announced today.

Mr. Rockwell will succeed Ambassador Henry J. Tassa, who was named ambassador to Greece Aug. 28. Earlier, the President had nominated Robert Strauss-Hupe, but Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D. Ark., blocked consideration by the Senate of Mr. Strauss-Hupe, once foreign-policy adviser to Barry Goldwater.

Tanker Fire Controlled

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 9 (AP).—A fire in the engine room of the unladen giant tanker Esso Nederland today was brought under control in 90 minutes, the Verolme shippard fire brigade said. The 263,000-ton tanker was launched, Dec. 20. Cause of the fire and extent of the damage are not yet known.

Prince Philip Sees Crisis

By Eric Pace

STRAZBOURG, France, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Representatives of 24 European nations conferred here today to search for ways to shore up the quality of their environment.

"We are facing a crisis situation," Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, told the 300 participants in the conference hall of the Council of Europe, which is holding a four-day convalescence in this city on the Rhine.

Besides Prince Philip, four princes of ruling European houses and cabinet ministers from nine governments took part. Their participation reflected the alarm that many Europeans feel at the spread of pollution and other environmental ills in and around the Continent.

The gathering is viewed by observers here as the most significant conservation meeting in European history. Its organizers hope it will lay the groundwork for national and international laws and organizations to protect the environment—and to prevent the widespread despoiling of the landscape that has occurred in the United States.

The duke observed, "It is said

of Lake Erie, in the United States, that it is so polluted that if anyone falls into it, they don't drown, they just decay." He warned that "this could happen here."

The audience included representatives of numerous international organizations and of Israel, Canada and the United States.

The Nixon administration sent only a low-ranking, four-man delegation, the same size as Canada's. Its head is Henry J. Kellerman, who is a special assistant in the State Department's Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs. The delegation's senior member is Orme Lewis Jr., a deputy assistant secretary in the Department of the Interior.

A note of foreboding ran through the participants' speeches, in which they proposed specific measures ranging from a European anti-pollution fund to the lowering of the sulphur content in heating oils—a source of pollution.

They also informally endorsed a Council of Europe working paper that called, among other things, for joint planning of urban areas and countryside.

The conference's four days of meetings are expected to produce

a declaration on the environment, which, it is hoped here, will prompt European governments to work more effectively and more closely together for conservation.

Many participants acknowledged that the population explosion is aggravating conservation problems. Prince Philip said in his speech that "there has... been an increase in human population to almost plague proportions."

Later at a reception he suggested jokingly that one possible way to limit population growth would be to say, "Good, we're going to fill the bread with birth control pills or something; somebody's got to do something."

Prince Philip was accompanied by his son, Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales. Also present were Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Prince Albert of Liege, brother of the King of the Belgians, and Prince Charles of Liechtenstein.

Among the other dignitaries present today were Jacques Duhamel, the French Minister of Agriculture, Giacomo Sedati, the Italian Minister of Agriculture, and Joseph Erdi, the West German Minister of Food.

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Nixon Hiding Troops Pledges, More Charges

Senator May Reveal Secret Information

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Albert Gore, D., Tenn., charged that the Nixon administration has secretly escalated U.S. involvement in the Laotian war and is deliberately concealing the fact from the public.

Gore, who has had access to secret hearings on Laos conducted by a Senate Foreign Relations Committee, delivered what he said may be only the first of a series of public Senate speeches on the subject. He said he would not be the "exceedingly disturbing" secret material "at this time" but would rule out the possibility of exercising his prerogative as a senator to discuss the hearing on the floor.

Transcript Secret

A transcript of the hearings, noted last year by a special committee on U.S. commitments overseas, has not yet been released because of a dispute between senators and the State Department over what should be included. Sen. Gore is not on the committee but has sat in on some of the sessions.

In 1968, during a similar argument over secret hearings on the Vietnam War, Sen. Wayne L. Morse, D., introduced classified messages and documents into the Congressional Record—thus forcing publication of the entire transcript. Today's speech Sen. Gore declared, "We are engaging in a civil war in Laos, and have done so since we earlier in Vietnam." He said he was asserting that "on my own authority."

Gore charged President Nixon, despite a pledge to reduce involvement overseas, has "used our involvement and our force in Laos, and the government refuses publicly to admit it." He said, while denying there are any combat troops in Laos, he acknowledged that planes are interdicting the Ho Minh Trail, running through Laos. Sen. Gore noted several reports from Laos indicating that the bombing sorties being directed not only at the Communist forces but also at the supply routes which they use to move troops. He said, "The degree of racial unrest was detailed in reports from a number of cities and in studies conducted by government and private sources. They pointed to the following trends:

GE Sites Attacked At 4 Places in N.Y., Washington

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Incendiary devices exploded last night at separate facilities of the General Electric Co. and a bomb was discovered at company's world headquarters in Washington, authorities reported. The company official said sensitive materials were not disturbed and no one was injured in the explosions. Damage was slight in the explosion at GE plants in Brooklyn and Queens.

In Manhattan, at the world electric firm, police today cordoned off a square block at Lexington Ave. between East 50th and 51st streets while an explosive device was removed by bomb squad detectors. A man in a dark coat, wearing protective headgear, was seen in construction to the site that exploded in Brooklyn.

Police in New York and Washington gave no motive for the attacks on the GE facilities, refusing to link the incidents with dissident labor groups involved in the GE strike or with possible war protesters.

Meanwhile, two automobiles were destroyed by dynamite explosions today at the home of a Jewish in Union Township, N.J. Mr. Jewel, an employee of GE's Evendale plant, near Cincinnati, is not a union member.

Jersey City Teachers Join Newark Strike

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 9 (AP).—Newark teachers' strike last week shut down the public school system in Jersey, entered its second week as teachers in neighboring cities, also voted to strike. The issue in both cities is salaries and what teachers say are inadequate improvements of the educational system.

Mayor Thomas J. Whelan of Jersey City said he will seek a strike injunction and contempt charges against teachers' union leaders. Seven union leaders were cited in Newark after that city's similar action.

Coast Guard Tows Sewage to Sea

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 9 (UPI).—Coast Guard tugboats, acting under orders of President Nixon, yesterday began towing sludge treatment plants into the Atlantic Ocean to avert a health crisis in New Jersey. The strike by tugboat crews, entering its second week today, prompted the emergency action.

Coast Guard apparently was towing operations indefinitely.



THE TRIUMPH OF FLOWER POWER—A New York City transit policeman smiles his approval of the new decor with which Hunter College students replaced graffiti and grime on the walls of the subway station at 68th St. and Lexington Ave.

Student Art Goes Underground in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—A group from Hunter College, using \$44.25 worth of paint and balloons, and bubbling enthusiasm, which costs nothing, accomplished a lightning redecoration of the Lexington Avenue subway station at 68th St. this past weekend.

The students and teachers, overcoming Transit Authority resistance with a last-minute plea from Mayor John V. Lindsay, worked until dawn yesterday to cover the grime of the station with splashy murals, art, birthday balloons and paper snowflakes.

The project, a combination political science exercise and experimental happening, was part of Hunter's 100th anniversary celebration this week. A crayoned sign at the entrance explained:

"These decorations are to celebrate Hunter's birthday. They are a valentine from Hunter students to N.Y. They prove (until vandalized) that a subway can be better looking."

About 25 students and teachers showed up Saturday night for the decoration. They bent most of their efforts on the long tunnel leading from Hunter to the station, painting beams in subtly graded shades of orange and filling walls with multi-colored compositions.

Some efforts were successful, others not.

In Nationwide U.S. Survey Race Tension Found Growing in Schools

By Wayne King

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Racial polarization, disruptions and growing racial tensions that sometimes explode into violence are plaguing school administrators in virtually every part of the country where schools have substantial Negro enrollments.

The degree of racial unrest was detailed in reports from a number of cities and in studies conducted by government and private sources. They pointed to the following trends:

• While there are indications that the dramatic increase in "issue-oriented" racial disruptions in the major urban areas last year may have leveled off, primarily as a result of some apparent accommodation by school officials, racial tensions continue at a high level and appear to be increasing.

• The same kinds of disruptions and racial clashes that have occurred in major cities, particularly in the North, are cropping up increasingly in medium-size cities.

• The pattern of school-oriented racial protest and tension is becoming more apparent in the border states and the South as schools there become increasingly integrated.

• Racial tensions seem to be moving downward in grade levels, with problems becoming more apparent at lower secondary levels and below.

• Many of those studying or involved directly in school racial problems are outspoken in the attack on an ever-handled "color-blind" approach to racial problems will not work. Instead, administrators are increasingly being urged to become "color conscious" to meet problems head on and to stringently avoid apparently repressive measures such as calling in police.

Wallace Vows to Run Again Unless Desegregation Eases

By James T. Wooten

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9 (NYT).—George C. Wallace yesterday urged Southern governors to defy federal court integration orders and promised to seek the presidency again in 1972. "If Nixon doesn't do something about the mess our schools are in," he said.

In a noisy "freedom-of-choice" rally in Municipal Auditorium here, he said, "The South has the balance of power now and will have it in 1972 and unless he does right, we'll see to it that Mr. Nixon is a one-term President."

The former Alabama governor called on governors of Southern states to disregard federal orders for public school integration by opening schools that have been closed, to stop the use of busing to achieve racial balance, and to ignore teacher assignments and zones included in integration plans.

For many of the more than 15,000 persons, who jammed the spacious auditorium, Mr. Wallace's speech was tantamount to an announcement of his candidacy for governor of Alabama in 1970.

For many others, it was one of a series of signals that Mr. Wallace, who received nearly 10 million votes in the 1968 presidential election, has already decided to run again in 1972.

After the rally, he told reporters that he has made no firm decision on either race but that he is leaning toward a gubernatorial candidacy. "However, this rally and my speech transcend politics, anyway," he said in a press conference.

"The entire gathering was an almost exact replica of his presidential campaign, replete with bands playing 'Dixie,' thunderous applause and standing ovations throughout his speech and an aura of hero-worship that permeated the hall along with the aroma of popcorn and hot dogs.

His speech was also an echo of the campaign oratory and included the usual epithets for "the lying liberal press" and the "briefcase-totin', KKK bureaucrats."

U.S. Bars Claim Of Immunity For Accused Spy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The State Department today rejected Soviet claims that a Russian United Nations translator arrested in Seattle on charges of espionage Saturday was subject to diplomatic immunity.

Alexander Tikhomirov, a 37-year-old Soviet citizen and translator at the UN, was arrested by two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and charged with espionage.

He was accused of trying to obtain information regarding missile defenses in the northwestern United States from an Air Force sergeant and is being held on \$100,000 bond.

The Soviet mission to the UN protested the arrest to the U.S. mission at the UN yesterday and claimed Mr. Tikhomirov had diplomatic immunity.

Department spokesman Carl Barrish said today, "We reject this because he is a United Nations employee and not on a diplomatic mission, nor does he have functional immunity. We cannot conceive of his meeting with an Air Force sergeant as being part of his United Nations official duties."

Trial of Manson Set for March 30

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Charles M. Manson's trial in the slaying of actress Sharon Tate and six other persons was set today for March 30. The same trial date was set for two female co-defendants, Linda Kasabian, 20, and Leslie Van Houten, 19.

Manson, who is conducting his own defense, asked again for dismissal of murder and conspiracy charges against him. He was turned down. He also asked for a change in venue for the trial. He was ordered to return to court Feb. 16 to argue the motion.

Another defendant, Susan Denise Atkins, 21, is also scheduled for trial March 30. Prosecutors have said they expect motions by defendants will cause trial postponements into April or May.

82° for Nice Carnival

NICE, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The most popular attraction at this winter's Nice carnival yesterday was not the colorful floats but the sunshine, as the temperature rose to a phenomenal 82 degrees.

Senate Study Hits Rising Doctors' Fees

Costs Reported Up Under Medicare

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A Senate staff study, sharply critical of the fees doctors collect for treating Medicare patients, says the government's health insurance program has driven up medical costs for all Americans.

Its chief proposal for overcoming the problem—a fixed schedule of fees participating doctors can receive for the Medicare practice—struck a sensitive nerve. The medical profession has always opposed government-set fees.

But the 322-page report, issued by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday after 18 months of study, says only drastic reform and higher taxes can save the hospital insurance trust fund from bankruptcy.

In addition to overcharges by doctors, it attacks sloppy management by the Social Security Administration and "erratic, inefficient, costly" performance by state insurance carriers, in most cases Blue Shield agencies, which have served as middlemen between doctors and the government.

Same Services

The report says doctors have been receiving fees three or four times larger from Medicare than they are permitted to charge for the same services under Blue Shield or Blue Cross.

Medicare provides hospital insurance for Americans over 65, paid for through Social Security taxes. In addition, 19.3 million pay \$4 a month for voluntary insurance covering 80 percent of their doctors' bills above the initial \$50. Medicare pays the medical bills of the poor, regardless of age, from the government treasury.

"No doubt Medicare's pattern of inflated payments," said the report, "has also served to increase physicians' charges to the general public because a doctor is not permitted to charge more under Medicare (at least theoretically) than he does for his other patients."

The result is that doctors raise all their fees, it said.

Corretta King Calls On Wilson in London

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Corretta King visited Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Mrs. Wilson last night.

Mrs. King, widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King, was in London for the British publication of her book, "My Life With Martin Luther King."

Belgian Mine Strike Enters Sixth Week

HASSELT, Belgium, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—An unofficial strike by 23,000 miners in Belgium's Limburg Province entered its sixth week today despite a new pay offer.

The miners are voting today and tomorrow on the offer, worked out on Saturday by employers, unions and government officials.

The offer would give a 14.7 percent rise for lowest paid workers and 10 percent for higher grades spread over 13 months, according to union officials. Strike leaders said last night they were standing by their demand for an all-round immediate increase of 15 percent.

High Insurance Helps Make Boston Costliest City in U.S. for Motorists

BOSTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—It costs more to own and operate a car in Boston than any other city in the United States, according to the Automobile Legal Association.

Primarily because of higher insurance rates, Boston motorists pay almost a third more than drivers in Portland, Ore., the cheapest place to run a car, the association said.

It said a Boston motorist who uses his car for business and drives 10,000 miles a year pays 20.92 cents a mile to the Portland driver's 15.98 cents.

The Boston figure, it said, is 1.57 cents a mile higher than New York, the next costliest city at 19.35. Auto insurance is 40 percent more in Boston than in New York.

Other cities studied and their cost-per-mile rates for a 10,000-miles-a-year driver: San Francisco, 18.43; Providence, R.I., 17.86; Chicago, 17.67; Los Angeles, 17.66; St. Louis, 17.49; Richmond, Va., 17.43; Hartford, Conn., 17.38; New Orleans, 17.29; Miami, 17.29; Dallas, 17.13; Washington, D.C., 17.08; Seattle, 16.96; and Atlanta, 16.83.

LSD May Harm Baby Even If Pregnant Mother Abstains

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Use of the drug LSD may result in malformed babies, even if users of the chemical stay "clean" during pregnancy, three doctors said yesterday.

The physicians, writing in the February issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, said LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) may damage the chromosomes of germ cells in the parents and thus lead to abnormal offspring.

Pediatricians Lillian Hsu and Kurt Hirschhorn and pathologist Lette Strauss, all of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, based their study on the case of a malformed infant which died of respiratory distress nine hours after birth.

The child's father, 26, and his mother, 22, had taken several doses of LSD, the father four years prior to the infant's birth and the mother nine months prior to conception.

The infant's mother continued to use marijuana, barbiturates and methedrine during her pregnancy, but the doctors said those drugs "have so far not been found to cause chromosomal damage."

According to the physician, chromosomal aberrations in the infant resulted in its being born with lower ears, poorly formed wrists, a left hand with four fingers, a right hand with six fingers, and many internal defects.

Neither parent was aware of any other congenital defect in the family, the doctors said. Both parents had chromosomal breaks.

The doctors said chromosomal aberrations such as those found in the infant "in most instances are carried in two or more generations of the same family in individuals with a history of diminished fertility and repeated miscarriages."

Since neither parent had a family history of such defects, the doctors said, "chromosomal aberration

Yablonski's Son Vows Union Fight

ELLSWORTH, Pa., Feb. 9 (AP).—Kenneth Yablonski told 500 coal miners yesterday that he will continue the fight of his murdered father, Joseph, for reform in the United Mine Workers union.

"My father was an official of the United Mine Workers union, not a stooge," said Mr. Yablonski, a Washington, Pa., attorney. "He saw the need for reform, now he's dead. We must not give up his fight."

He said he and his younger brother, Joseph, didn't deserve to be called "Joe's sons" if they didn't see that his fight was carried through.

Boycott Bid On Pompidou Is Pressed

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A New York congressman reboiled his efforts today for a massive boycott of a scheduled address to a joint session of Congress Feb. 25 by French President Georges Pompidou.

Brooklyn Democrat Bertram Podell sent a letter to all congressmen today after Rep. Paul Findley, R., Ill., declared in Paris that France had been a "long and trusted" ally of the United States and that no discourtesy should be shown to Mr. Pompidou on the Washington visit.

"Uninformed as to Facts"

Rep. Podell said in the letter that Rep. Findley "is uninformed as to the true facts." He said:

"In an analysis in the voting record of the United Nations between 1960 and 1964, France voted less times with the United States than any other country in the Western alliance with the exception of Portugal."

"On those matters affecting the security of the United States, France votes less times with the United States than any other nation in the Western alliance, including Portugal."

"It thus leaves serious doubt in our mind as to whether France truly is a long and trusted ally of our country."

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Congress Asked Anew To Avoid His Speech

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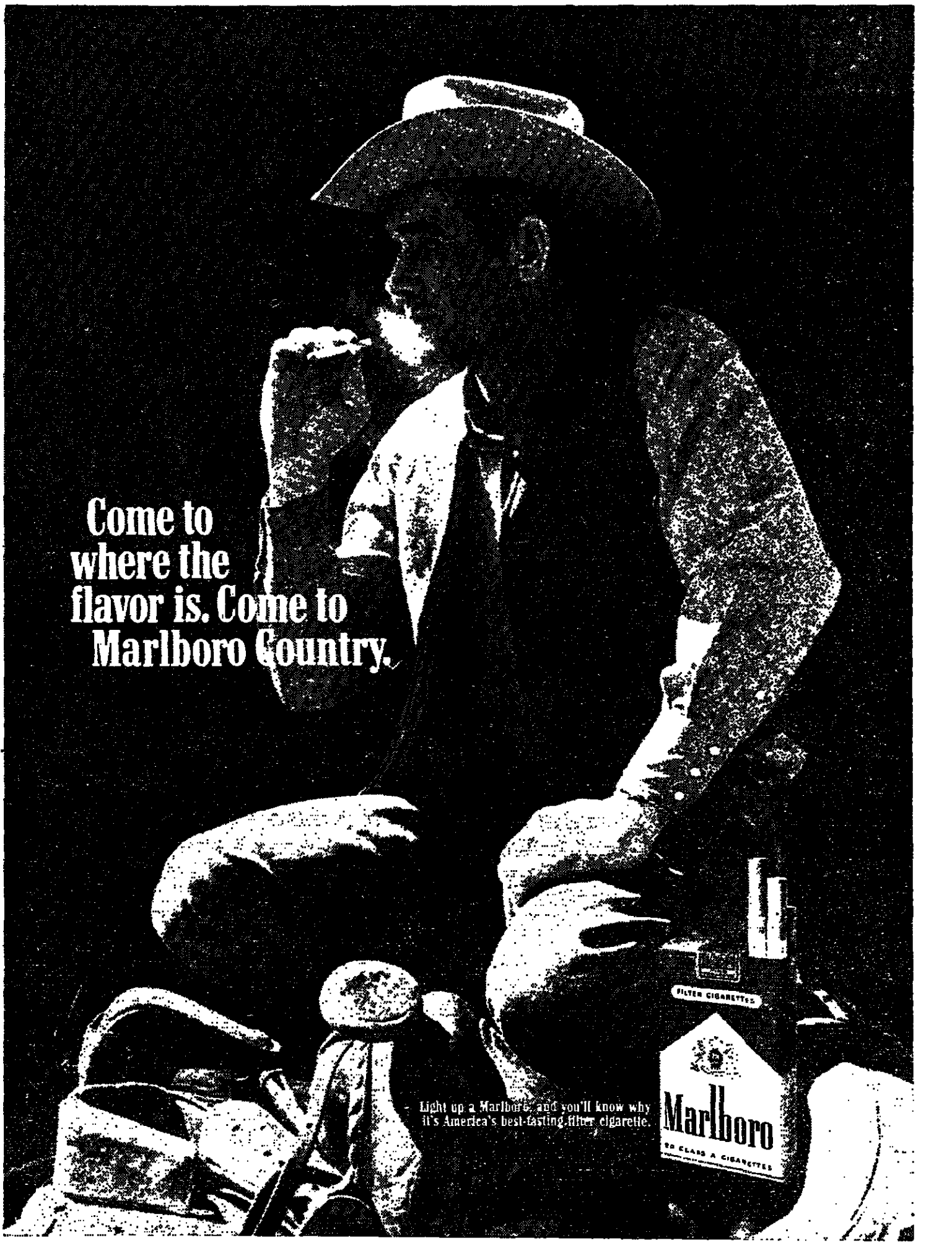
DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein
DIAMOND CLUB
62 Pelikaanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal
FROM 1958 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION



STOCKING PELHAM, England. Feb. 9 (AP).—Scotland Yard detectives, police commandos and tracker dogs ransacked a 300-year-old farm today for the victim of a mystery kidnapping—after demands of £1 million (\$2.4 million) in ransom money.

Possibility of Error

Marcos Reforms Cabinet in Wake Of Manila Riots

More Protests Slated

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His successor will be chosen by the governing body of the organization to promote and improve labor conditions and living standards in its member countries.



Former MP's Home Bombed in Belfast

Discussion

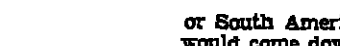
The ILO, which became a specialized agency of the UN in 1946, was founded in 1919 under the League of Nations. Its aims are to promote social justice and improve labor conditions and living standards in its member countries.

Whether it is called: consciousness-raising or rap session, it is a dead-serious version of the age-old kaffeesklatsch. "We have to have talk sessions because we're confused," said

By Henry Pleasants

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When Carlo "improvviso" in "La Chener" at last night, ex-tation impermis-sible Italy, Spain evening was An knows a great gives him cred-aria or monologs to achieve the follow and sup-orable pleasures

everyone knew that the house
And down it came.

CARVEN, 6 R. Pl. Ch. Elyses, 3 pm
EXTOR, 4 Rue Cambon, 3:30 pm

CARVEN, 6 R. Pl. Ch. Elyses, 3 pm
EXTOR, 4 Rue Cambon, 3:30 pm

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International Herald Tribune Readers: This INTRODUCTORY OFFER brings you \$400.00-A-MONTH EXTRA CASH WHENEVER YOU GO TO THE HOSPITAL —Only 25¢ covers your entire family for the first month

- ★ Pays you extra cash at the rate of \$400.00 a month for each hospital stay
- ★ Guaranteed Renewable For Life. At last—a hospital plan that guarantees never to cancel your protection no matter how old you get or how many claims you make

- ★ Pays all cash direct to you (not to the doctor or hospital)
- ★ Pays in addition to any other companies' coverage you have—including Medicare
- ★ No age limit. No medical examination required
- ★ No salesman will call

ACT NOW—YOUR ENROLLMENT FORM MUST BE MAILED BY THURS., FEB. 12, 1970, OR IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED

One out of two families will have someone in the hospital this year! It could be you—or some beloved member of your family—tomorrow...next week...next month. Sad to say, very few families have anywhere near enough coverage to meet today's soaring hospital costs. These costs have doubled in just a few short years. They are expected to double again in the few years ahead.

Stop for a moment. Think how much a long stay in the hospital will cost you or a loved one. How would you ever pay for costly, but necessary, X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? What would you do if your pay check stopped, but living expenses kept going on the same as ever? The same rent, phone, food, all the day-to-day expenses that never stop.

What is the average breadwinner to do? We believe we have the answer in the famous Extra Cash Plan that...

Pays you \$400.00-a-month tax-free cash whenever you are hospitalized.

What a blessing it is when you know you have an extra \$400.00 cash coming in every month when you go to the hospital. Now, National Home enables you to enjoy this protection at once. Your special low rate is just 25¢ for the first month's coverage for your entire family. Then, you may continue at National Home's regular low rates.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of this \$400.00-A-MONTH Hospital Plan are paid directly to you, in tax-free cash, in addition to whatever you may receive from your insurance with any other company! Spend the money as you see fit—for hospital or doctor bills, mortgage payments, to replace savings—or any necessary but costly extras not covered fully by usual hospital policies.

Everything costs more these days (need we tell you?) and hospital care is certainly no exception! While 7 out of 8 Americans have some hospital insurance, most have found it does not cover all bills that pile up when sickness or accident strikes. That's why National Home developed low-cost Extra-Cash Protection that helps you pay hospital costs or other expenses.

You get your \$400.00 per month—TAX FREE—as long as you are confined in the hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and sickness—for as long as you are confined to the hospital—even for life, if necessary! And remember, this National Home Policy pays tax-free cash direct to you in addition to whatever you receive from any other protection you carry—Blue Cross, Blue Shield, even Medicare if you're 65 or over.

And, when you and your insured spouse are hospitalized at the same time for an accident or illness, National Health Plan pays out an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE-CASH BENEFIT. You receive not \$400.00 but \$800.00 a month. Your

65 OR OVER? YOU COLLECT IN ADDITION TO MEDICARE BENEFITS

We have designed this Plan as the important addition to whatever is paid by Medicare—or health insurance you may have with any other company. Remember, all checks will be sent directly to you (not to the doctor or hospital), to give you that "extra" help just when you need it most. Use the tax-free cash any way you see fit. And you will be glad to know the checks will be big ones! In addition to any benefits you may receive from Medicare, National Home pays you \$200.00 a month for the first 3 months, and a full \$400.00 monthly while hospitalized thereafter...even for life, if necessary!

spouse receives not \$400.00 but \$800.00 a month. That's \$1,600.00 in all, in cash payments to you every month (when under age 65) starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

We can never cancel your Policy!

You can count on this wonderful protection no matter how old you get or how many times you collect from us. Your Policy guarantees that we cannot cancel your protection after you've made a lot of claims, or become old—or for any other reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable For Life!

And that's not all. Suppose you have a growing family—this Plan (NH-10-669)...

Pays you \$400.00-a-month cash Maternity Benefits!

Ordinary hospital insurance may take care of part of your expenses when you go to the hospital to have a baby. But what policy can you think of that gives you cash to help buy all the things you need for the new baby? Now, if both husband and wife are insured for the entire pregnancy and have added Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits to the basic Plan, you get extra cash to use any way you want. If a pregnancy, childbirth or even miscarriage puts you in the hospital for one day, five days, 10 days—as long as necessary—you are paid for every day of your confinement at the rate of \$400.00 a month.

All these added cash benefits:

Added cash benefit: Up to \$2,000.00 cash for accidental loss of limbs or eyesight, when the loss occurs anytime within 90 days of the accident. The loss of a limb or eyesight is terrible. Nothing can replace the loss, but a \$1,000.00 or \$2,000.00 check helps bring peace of mind during the period of adjustment.

Added cash benefit: Choose Coverage for Children (with or without Maternity Benefits) and all your dependent, unmarried children from age one month through 18 years will be covered, too! National Home pays at the rate of \$240.00 a month, when your youngster is hospitalized...for removal of tonsils, appendix or any other illness or injury. Yes, you will receive \$240.00 a month cash, month after month for as long as the child is in the hospital.

Added cash benefit: Pays as much as \$4,800.00 cash for a Registered Nurse at home. You collect an extra \$400.00 A MONTH when your doctor has you employ a full-time Registered Nurse within 5 days after you come home, following a stay in the hospital of five days or more for which benefits were payable. Your benefits continue for the same number of days that you were in the hospital—even up to 12 full months.

We pay your premiums when you are not able.

Should you—the person to whom the basic Policy is issued—be hospitalized for 6 weeks or more, National Health Plan WILL PAY ALL PREMIUMS THAT COME DUE FOR YOU AND ALL COVERED MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY WHILE YOU ARE CONFINED TO THE HOSPITAL BEYOND THE INITIAL 2-WEEK PERIOD. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. Then, if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for 90 days, we will again PAY ANY PREMIUMS WHILE YOU ARE IN THE HOSPITAL—for the total confinement! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force.

PAYS \$400.00-A-MONTH CASH for each accident or illness...beginning the very first day in the hospital—and continuing for life, if necessary!

PAYS \$200.00-A-MONTH CASH for the first three months, if you're over 65. And, a full \$400.00-A-MONTH CASH thereafter—even for life!

PAYS \$1,600.00-A-MONTH CASH when both husband and wife (under age 65) are hospitalized at the same time for accident or illness—for as long as both remain in the hospital—even for life!

PAYS up to \$2,000.00 CASH for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

PAYS \$400.00-A-MONTH CASH for each pregnancy requiring a hospital stay, when both husband and wife are insured for the entire pregnancy and have Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits. Coverage begins the very first day in the hospital.

PAYS \$400.00-A-MONTH CASH for a Registered Nurse if your doctor has you hire one within five days following a covered hospital confinement of five days or more.

HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:

1. Complete this brief Enrollment Form.
2. Cut out along dotted line.
3. Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ in U.S. currency and send it, via Air Mail, to: National Health Plan, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM

Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan
NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA 1-0395-0-01

(Please Print)
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
DATE OF BIRTH _____ AGE _____ SEX Male ☐ Female ☐
OCCUPATION _____
List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

| NAME (Please Print) | RELATIONSHIP | SEX | DATE OF BIRTH | AGE | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----|---------------|-----|------|--|
| | | | MONTH | DAY | YEAR | |
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | |

☐ Check here if you want Coverage for your Children.
☐ Check here if you want Coverage for your Children and Maternity Benefits.

I hereby enroll in National Home's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all other Covered Members listed above. To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature X _____ Date _____
NHA-10

MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, THURS., FEB. 12, 1970

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your National Health Plan Policy covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by act of war, any mental disease or disorder, pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision, and expenses resulting from any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your Policy...during the first year only.

This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this Policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the Policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

Nationally known and respected.

This is the kind of outstanding protection you have read about in Reader's Digest, Parents', National Geographic and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states—and many foreign countries—paying benefits at the rate of more than one million dollars a month.

Grateful Policyowners write...

"Received your check for \$880.00. I appreciate having the money sent directly to me so I could decide how to use it."
NICHOLAS CHIST, Green Bay, Wis.

"It was wonderful to receive your check for \$555.00. I'm very pleased. It paid real well."
MRS. BESSIE GONZALES, Kansas City, Mo.

"Everyone should have your coverage. I know I wouldn't be without it."
WALTER TUCKER, Fayetteville, N.C.

Make your decision carefully.

Think how costly a hospital confinement will be. Imagine paying for those indispensable doctor, surgical and nursing services that are not covered by your present insurance.

Would you be able to afford the quiet and privacy of a private room and a private nurse, should you so desire? Or a telephone to keep in touch with loved ones? Or the comfort of a TV set to help pass the lonely hours? Who would pay your bills that keep on coming in at home? Many folks have lost their life savings, their cars, even their homes trying to meet runaway hospital and medical costs. And no one knows whose turn it will be next.

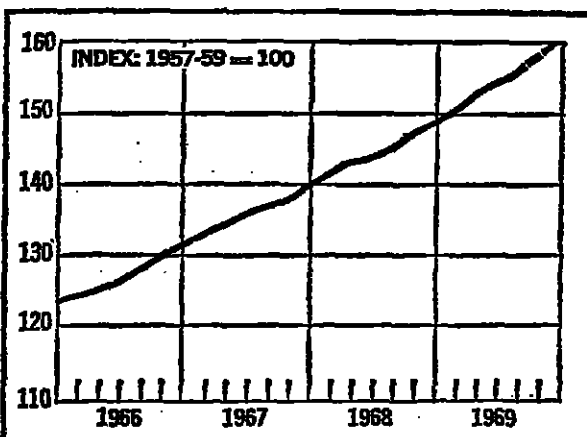
Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this Plan—only a few days? Because this is a Limited Enrollment Period—and we must receive your Enrollment Form at the same time as all the others in order to pass on to you the savings that come from processing many policies at one time. This highly efficient "mass enrollment" method enables us to give you the broadest coverage at the lowest cost.

We mail you the Policy as soon as we receive your Enrollment Form. When the Policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. Take all the time you need. It's a very short document, and you'll be pleasantly surprised to discover there is NO FINE PRINT! When—where it is, if you wish, to someone you trust. Perhaps your lawyer, accountant or doctor. Before still—show it to your own insurance man...even though he may very well be working for another company! If he is a personal friend, he has your best interests in mind. So you can believe him when he tells you there is no better bargain available anywhere—at any price!

Medical Costs Skyrocketing!

Source: Wall Street Journal



MEDICAL CARE COST rose in September, 1969, to 157.6% of the 1967-69 average from 156.8% a month earlier. These costs are components of the Government Consumer Price Index.

HERE ARE YOUR LOW RATES.

The following rate chart shows how little it cost after the first month to protect yourself, your spouse and any adult dependents. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue you only one policy of this type. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

| Age at Enrollment | Monthly Premium per Adult |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 16-44 | only \$3.45 |
| 45-49 | only \$3.95 |
| 50-54 | only \$4.45 |
| 55-74 | only \$4.95 |
| 75-79 | only \$5.95 |
| 80 and over | only \$6.95 |

Only \$1.90 more per month covers all your dependents...

from the age of one month through 18 years. And then if you wish, just add 95¢ monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too! Newborn children are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost!

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrollment) is the same low premium you will continue to pay; it will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next! Once you have enrolled in the National Health Plan, your rate can never be changed because of how much or how often you collect from us—or because of advanced age—but only if there is a general rate adjustment, up or down, as all policies of this type in your entire state.

Act NOW—'Later' May Be Too Late!
Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month.
TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrollment Form into the mail today...because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to try protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

THESE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Tell us how National Home's EXTRA CASH HOSPITAL PLAN gives you the protection you need—at amazingly low cost!

1. How much will my Policy pay me when I go to the hospital?
\$400.00 per month, if you're over 65, you collect on top of any Medicare benefits. \$200.00 a month for the first 3 months, and \$400.00 monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized afterwards. You collect cash not just for yourself, but for all Covered Members of your family when they are hospitalized—even if the loss occurs as long as 3 months after the accident.
2. When do I collect \$2,000.00 extra cash for accidental loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye, and \$2,000.00 extra cash for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes—even if the loss occurs as long as 3 months after the accident?
We pay you \$1,000.00 extra cash for complete accidental loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye, and \$2,000.00 extra cash for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes—even if the loss occurs as long as 3 months after the accident.
3. Suppose I am paid benefits for any sickness or accident. What happens if I am again hospitalized for the same condition?
Don't worry! You still collect the regular cash benefits provided by your Policy for as long as your confinement lasts.
4. Will you pay me \$400.00-a-month cash—even for pregnancy?
Yes! Many health plans don't cover pregnancy. But we do, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits are added to the basic Plan. You collect cash benefits for pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. (Both parents have to be enrolled in this Plan for entire pregnancy period.)
5. Do you pay me cash when my children go to the hospital? Will any children we have in the future be protected, too?
You collect \$240.00-a-month cash any time your child goes to the hospital, when Coverage for Children is added to the basic Plan...each time any dependent, unmarried child (age 1 month through 18 years) is in the hospital for sickness or injury. And if you have a growing family—as soon as your newborn child is one month old, he, too, is covered—automatically...at no additional cost to you.
6. Are there times I might collect as much as \$1,600.00 a month?
There are! Remember, we pay cash not just for you but for every Covered Member of your family. National Health Plan Members get an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE-CASH BENEFIT. If you and your covered spouse are both in an accident and go to the hospital at the same time, you receive \$1,600.00-a-month tax-free cash (when under age 65). This amount is paid for as long as both of you remain in the hospital—even for life!
7. Am I ever allowed to stop paying premiums during a long stay in the hospital—yet still remain fully covered?
Yes, you are! Should you—the person to whom the basic Policy is issued—be hospitalized for 6 weeks or more, National Health Plan will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 2-week period. You aren't expected to pay us back either.
8. How do I go about submitting a claim?
We invite you to contact Cash Benefits Headquarters direct. Whether you want to submit a claim, or just ask us a question, don't hesitate to contact us. As a National Health Plan Member, you are entitled to prompt, courteous and direct attention at all times...and you will get it.
9. Does this Plan pay in any hospital?
You will be covered in any duly authorized hospital of your choice anywhere in the world, except a U.S. Government hospital, or a nursing or convalescent facility.
10. Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my Policy cover?
Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your Policy covers everything except conditions caused by act of war, any mental disease or disorder, pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision, and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your Policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.
11. What are the requirements to enroll in this Extra Cash Hospital Plan?
You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health and, to qualify during this Enrollment Period—you must enroll before midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.
12. Besides saving money—are there any other advantages of joining the National Health Plan during this Enrollment Period?
Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrollment Form in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waivers" or restrictive endorsements can be put on your Policy!
13. How do I enroll?
Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and send it, via Air Mail, with just 25¢ in U.S. currency for the first month's protection for your entire family. Mail to: National Health Plan, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home Policy by mail. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer or other trusted adviser. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this Plan, return the Policy within 15 days, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

T. Rhett Wilcox
PRESIDENT

National Home Life Assurance Company



a service of National Liberty Corporation
National Home Life Assurance Company
The Honorable William W. Spranton, Chairman of the Board
Adm. Office: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
1920—Fifty Years of Service—1970

This Plan is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

Secretary Rogers' Safari

The phrase most frequently used to describe the journey of Secretary of State Rogers to Africa is "low-keyed." And it is appropriate because American foreign policy with respect to Africa is itself low-keyed, and has been for most of the nation's history. In fact, the United States, with some dramatic exceptions, has been less deeply involved in Africa than in any of the other continents, not excluding Australia and Antarctica.

This fact is not without its irony, since it was from Africa that the United States has drawn a tenth or more of its population, as well as its greatest social problem. To be sure, the first foreign expedition of the United States, as well as the real birth of its navy, were by-products of the Barbary wars, and North Africa and Egypt have bulked large in recent military and diplomatic activity. The United States was instrumental in launching Liberia as an indigenous modern state, and this country took part more than a century ago, in trying to eradicate slavery along the West African coast, as well as in the latter-day complex United Nations operations surrounding the birth of Kinshasa-Congo.

But, in general, the United States has observed a benevolent aloofness from the ferment of the new Africa, just as it took no part in the older imperialism that carved up that continent. There was never an "open door" policy enunciated from Wash-

ington concerning Africa, and the withdrawal of American forces from Libya winds up what was, at most, a peripheral strategic concern. Moreover, the emphasis by President Nixon and Mr. Rogers on the low key of the present tour indicates no change in policy.

North Africa is, of course, inseparable from the Middle East (as are Egypt and the Sudan) and from the questions posed by Soviet penetration into the Mediterranean. The United States cannot be wholly unconcerned with the fate of new nations struggling to attain a national character and the elements of statehood; it obviously is not completely divorced from the conflict between Black Africa and Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal. But Washington has, rather consistently, avoided any effort at hegemony, or special responsibility, in the complex issues arising south of the Sahara, and is still seeking to reach accommodation with the lands to the north.

This is no guarantee that involvement may not be forced upon the United States; it is an assurance that America is not seeking such involvement. Aid, under such conditions, is possible without the implication of any more positive (or negative) association, and it is possible that Africa may be the model for the kind of approach that Mr. Nixon foresees for American foreign policy as a whole. Certainly it is one that will find a welcome among many, many Americans.

Explosive Stalemate

Israel's immediate neighbors meet in Cairo to discuss their troubled borders. Israel's prime minister deplores the three-generation war her country has waged—and apparently sees no happy outcome. The United States and the Soviet Union trade charges of abetting aggression and calculate the extent to which they can—or must—aid the protagonists. Red China injects an unexpected note of support for Nasser. France becomes bogged down in the simple arithmetic of a sale of military planes. And, meanwhile, men die as lonely individuals or in little groups around Israel's beleaguered perimeter.

To all appearances, it is stalemate. But it is also a potentially explosive stalemate, which could not only lay waste the Middle East but drag in nations from the source of the struggle. And it is one of those situations in which the rights and wrongs seem so clear to the participants that compromise becomes ever more difficult, while those who can view the gray areas of debate with objectivity are powerless to affect the outcome.

For Israel it is a matter of survival, of maintaining that miracle that has been wrought in the desert, that sudden flowering of a nation long dispersed, long persecuted. For the Arabs, it has also become an issue of nationality, and religion, focused on lands which once were indisputably occupied by Arabs, even though they had not ruled these lands for centuries. Both sides can muster declarations and resolutions and a host of other documents to sustain their cases; both draw support, for a variety of reasons, from outside their own borders.

International Opinion

Mideast Cookery

The United States and the other two major Western powers have proposed to the Soviet Union a joint arms embargo for the Middle East. It remains to be seen whether Moscow is any more willing to consider such a proposal now than it has been in the past. It can hardly be eager to give up its chance of keeping the pot simmering. The only sure way of preventing it from boiling over once again would be for the Soviets to stop fanning the flames.

As long as Soviet diplomacy insists on demanding not only an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories (which is also called for by America), but an unconditional and complete withdrawal, and as long as Moscow reinforces Arab opposition to negotiations by its continued arms deliveries, there can be no easing of Middle Eastern tensions.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The daily reality—the only valid criterion—shows that without the massive moral and material support of the United States, without its permanent support in all interna-

tional instances, Israel would never have been able to undertake, with the arrogance of power, its aggressions and its challenge to international morality.

—From *L'Opinion* (Rabat, Morocco).

European Conservation

The European Conservation Year conference at Strasbourg this week will do a good deal of preaching to the converted. Yet it would be premature to say that we are all conservationists now.

What the European conservation campaign has to do now is to convince politicians, administrators, industrialists, farmers and consumers that certain standards, backed up by controls and international agreements, must be adopted and soon.

This week's conference will produce a shoal of recommendations to governments, many of them seemingly pious exhortations, and some in the dry-as-dust prose of the drafter of laws. The conference, therefore, may look to be barren of any suitably glamorous outcome. But that is how it must be: no easy answers, but a long slog.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 10, 1895
NEW YORK—The Herald in its leading editorial today prophesies that next week will be the coldest week on record in the United States, but the recent heavy snows have given a grateful covering to the winter wheat crop. But still, there are poor prospects for an early spring. So heavy and continuous has been the fall of snow that the streets of New York are covered with a uniform depth of six inches. Traffic on the streets and the elevated railways is absolutely nil.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 10, 1920
PARIS—With the exception of the Socialists, the parties in the French Chamber of Deputies have decided to introduce the following motion at the opening of the sitting today: "Raymond Poincaré, President of the Republic, during the war deserved well of the country." It is expected that the motion will be carried by acclamation. On the morrow of the Armistice, similar motions were passed by the Chamber of Deputies in favor of M. Georges Clemenceau and Marshal Foch.



The Soviet Threat to Israel

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—Some time ago, the Israelis sent an unofficial emissary to Prof. Noam Chomsky, to try to explain to him that the defense of the United States was not absolutely disconnected from the defense of Israel. According to report, Prof. Chomsky grandly replied that he had "no interest" in a Jewish state in the Middle East.

The episode would be a mite ridiculous, and therefore hardly worth recording, except that it may perhaps foretell an American political problem as painful as any this country has known. The problem can arise from the increasing Soviet threat to Israel.

The Soviet military airlift to Egypt has recently been tripled or quadrupled for a period of several weeks. The most hopeful forecast is that the Soviets have merely sent the Egyptians great numbers of additional anti-aircraft guns, in order to increase the risk of Israel's deep air penetrations of Egyptian territory.

This is the Israeli view. The wiser Americans instead believe that the Soviets have been giving the Egyptians both anti-aircraft guns and their most advanced anti-aircraft missiles, the SAM-3s. Worse still, the same Americans very strongly suspect that Soviet crews will man the SAM-3s, and that Russians will also begin to play a much larger role in the whole Egyptian air defense system.

SAM Kill Ratio

Nor is this altogether surprising. The earlier model Soviet missiles, the SAM-2s, have so far accounted for only one Israeli plane. But it is well established that the SAM-2 kill of Egyptian MIG-21 fighters has been far more impressive—on the order of six to ten.

It can be seen, then, why a lot more Russian technicians, for the SAM-3s and for other purposes, might well be thought to be essential. But from the facts as they may seem on the surface, they are the very opposite of a laudable matter. Looking down the road, the possibility of the most ghastly kind of tragedy is very clear indeed.

Because they are so few in number, the Israelis cannot possibly tolerate Gamal Abdel Nasser's "war of attrition." The purpose of the deep air penetrations is to stop this war of attrition either by weakening Nasser's own position, or by forcing the reinstatement of the UN cease-fire which Nasser was the first to breach.

Choice for Israel

Hence the new step which the Soviets have quite probably taken will bring appreciably nearer the need for an Israeli choice of the most dreadful kind. One alternative will be for Israel to launch a preventive attack on Egypt, of the sort long advocated by Gen. Ezer Weizmann—with a high resulting chance of full-scale intervention.

The other alternative will be to tolerate step-by-step increases in Soviet direct support for Egypt, until, perhaps, Soviet pilots in Egyptian-marked planes are flying offensive missions over Sinai or Israel itself. This can too easily be fatal. Present Israeli air supremacy is a thin crust, in fact, that now protects Israel from effective attack by the more numerous Egyptians.

Here is where one must come back to Prof. Chomsky, and indeed to American policy. What the Soviets do in the Middle East will of course depend on their calculations of risk. Historically, they have always embarked on high-risk ventures when the United States was letting down its guard.

Thus the shining courage and

superior efficiency of the Israeli armed forces is only the first defense of Israel. With no Russians in the act, they can do the job themselves. But Israel's second defense, as Premier Golda Meir endlessly told Jewish leaders in this country, is the strength and resolution of the United States.

Estimate of U.S.

This is true, as Mrs. Meir also said, because the orders of risk that the Kremlin regards as acceptable are almost wholly determined by the Kremlin's current estimate of American power and will. And it is therefore an important fact that America's will and America's power are now under heavy attack by large numbers of liberals and New Left intellectuals, of whom Prof. Chomsky is merely an extreme example.

The attack may be repelled. If it is not repelled, however, the consequences for Israel will be all but unbearable to contemplate. With the nuclear balance five-to-one against this country, for example, no American President can be expected to risk a direct confrontation with the Soviets for the sake of the Israelis, or, indeed, of anyone else. Yet the Chomskys are asking us to accept a much worse balance than that.

It is time, in truth, to ponder the consequences of American inability to give Israel the support that Israel may need and will most certainly deserve. And when doing so, it will be well to remember that the record shows no Soviet aversion to genocide, and above all, to picture the internal consequences, here in America, of disaster for Israel.

Glibness in the Fight Against Crime

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—One of the attractions of Britain for Americans these days is the simple feeling that it is safe. A person can walk through a park, or down the street, at night without giving a thought to the possibility of robbery or assault. By American standards the level of crime in general is low.

Why? Ask anyone who has thought seriously about it, and he will mention that this is a relatively homogeneous country, a tolerant and a contented one, without the extremes of wealth and poverty that breed resentment. One of the strong traditions is community respect and even affection for the police.

The Premise

In short, the reasons go deep into the character of this society and the economic and political direction given by its leaders since the age of reform began in the 19th century. The explanation does not lie in the way suspects are questioned or criminal trials conducted.

Americans might think about that. For the premise of the Nixon administration and the overwhelming congressional majority now pushing through harsh crime legislation is that "unbacking" the police and prosecutors will substantially alleviate the appalling American crime problem. That is the justification for cutting so hard into the established rights of defendants as detailed by Tom Wicker in this space.

One does not have to admire everything the Supreme Court has done by way of judicializing the criminal law to see that undoing the court's decisions will not solve the crime problem. Take the restraints on confessions, which are most bitterly attacked by the police and prosecutors. Professor James Vorenberg of the Harvard Law School, whom some liberals consider a hard-liner, has shown how little relevance the confession issue has.

The President's crime commission, of which Vorenberg was director, reported in 1967 that only one-tenth to one-third of all crimes committed are actually reported to the police. There are arrests in only a quarter of those reported, and confessions are essential to resolution of only a small proportion of those. Professor Vorenberg concluded that judicial restrictions on the confession process could affect only a fraction of 1 percent of crimes.

Or think about some of the methods now described as vital to law enforcement—wiretapping, breaking into homes without knocking, limiting the right of defendants at trial to know the sources of prosecution evidence. What will they do, what can they do, to reduce the volume of street crimes

that rightly disturb Americans most of all? How can wiretapping stop a rapist or mugger?

No Quick Cures

Reducing the protection of the 4th and 6th Amendments could have some effect—at a price in everyone's personal security—on professional criminals. But there are no quick cures for the violence that is making fear a strand of life in American cities. Just to list a few of the real needs to reduce street crime quickly indicates how formidable the problem is.

Within the legal system, we must urgently try to develop a penology with some hope of rehabilitating prisoners. It should surely not be beyond us to try criminal cases, and resolve the appeals, swiftly enough to make conviction a present threat. We need fewer crimes, not more—ending the lawyer's concern with private morals so that it can concentrate on the serious threats to society.

A more fundamental requirement is for the police to regain the confidence of the ghetto. The poor and the black are by far the most frequent victims of violent crimes. So long as they consider the police prejudiced or hostile, so long as they refuse to cooperate with law enforcement or even to report crimes, there can hardly be an effective system of deterrence.

But that raises the whole question of relations between the black and white communities—of welfare reform, of education, of employment, of housing. It is infinitely more difficult for a senator to face up to these dilemmas, and vote with any confidence for a solution, than it is to vote for a bill labeled anti-crime. But in the long run a bitter, divided society is not likely to be law-abiding.

Dangerous Pretense

Pretending that there are easy ways to solve the American crime problem is not only foolish but dangerous. When the public is told that all will be well if only the police and the government get tough and push aside the obstacles made by judges, and then all is not well, what will the reaction be?

It could be to demand even harsher police measures, in the belief that at some point dealing with the external manifestations of social illness will work. At some point, of course, repression would inhibit crime—with tens of thousands of suspects held in detention without trial, say, and the Supreme Court swept aside if it found preventive detention unconstitutional.

Worst of Worlds for U.S.?

The ABM and China

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—It will take a lot more than the promised explanation of "details" 30 days hence to calm those alarmed by President Nixon's announcement that he intends to beef up the country's anti-missile defenses against a possible intercontinental strike by the Chinese.

For, if the President is to be taken at his word, he is projecting a very different and more hostile kind of relationship with China than he anticipates with Russia, and he is greatly complicating, at the least, his stated aim of improving relations with Peking.

He may, in fact, be proceeding toward one of the worst of possible worlds, in which the United States would have had relations with Peking with the attendant anxiety, cost and risk—and no compensating effective defense against China's nuclear reach.

On March 14, 1968, when Mr. Nixon announced his ABM plans, he stated that one purpose of the Safeguard system was defense against China; this he reaffirmed in his news conference Jan. 31. He had said Safeguard would give "substantial protection" against China; this too he reaffirmed, while upgrading Safeguard—at least essentially—to the level of "virtually impenetrable."

Last week, however, Mr. Nixon took two extra steps. He announced the physical extension of the anti-Chinese ABM and he endowed it publicly with a new rationale. Therein lies the danger.

Last year Mr. Nixon promised that "each [ABM] phase will be reviewed to insure that we are doing as much as necessary but no more than required by the threat existing at that time . . . Our deployment is to be closely related to the threat." But despite this specific promise, Mr. Nixon has not now produced or claimed evidence, or even feigned, that the Chinese threat has changed. People who watch China closely detect no change.

Response to Myths?

Why then is the President acting? One conceivable answer is that he is in cahoots with the Russians to keep China down. Certainly the Chinese will suspect so. Another possible answer is that Mr. Nixon has been making policy not out of an orderly assessment of new realities but out of an instinctive response to old myths—here the myth of implacable Communist, particularly Chinese, fanaticism. Certainly many Americans will suspect so.

There is, however, a third answer arising from the ABM rationale newly advanced by Mr. Nixon. Last year he spoke of the "defense of the American people," a purpose which, taken at face value, is reasonable, defensible and unobjectionable. But Friday he declared that the expanded ABM gives the U.S. a credible foreign policy in the Pacific area which it otherwise would not have. This is an extra

dimension. It is the difference between protecting the homeland from Chinese attack (as one would protect against an accident) and launching—the two are often spoken of in the same breath—and projecting American power around the rim of China. The first is unexceptionable. The second raises questions about future American policy.

Some of these were answered by Mr. Nixon at his press conference. "It will be very important," he said, "for the U.S. to have some kind of defense so that nuclear blackmail would not be used against the U.S. or against those nations like the Philippines with which the U.S. is allied in the Pacific, not to mention Japan." There is the nub: "defense against nuclear blackmail." What does that mean?

First-Strike Policy

No military progress the Chinese could conceivably make in the 1970s can prevent Washington from attacking and destroying China at will. That is the existing and proper basis of expectations of deterrence. Preparing to balk "nuclear blackmail," however, can only indicate that Mr. Nixon hopes to deny China the ability to strike back. With Russia, America accepts a condition of mutual deterrence. With China, evidently, America alone will be able to deter: China will not be able to deter America because its ABM will spare the country fear of a Chinese strike. Thus will the United States keep the "first-strike capability" it has held against Peking all along.

The rationale behind the doctrine, so to speak, is the "Nixon Doctrine." This calls on allies to provide their own first lines of defense, while Washington holds a nuclear umbrella over their heads. In strategic terms, the doctrine returns the United States from "flexible response" to "massive retaliation," with most in-between "flexible" steps left to allies.

As a theory this is logical, but as a guide to policy it is dubious. Even if the ABM is "virtually impenetrable" against ICBMs (the Nixon claim), what about host-mine-launched missiles? What about "virtually"? An ABM which may reduce casualties but not another attack, and in the case, its value as an arm of American foreign policy declines accordingly. An ABM that neutralizes China's missile, flawed militarily, one that does not increase China's fears.

With the Soviet Union, America has learned—or thought it had—that it is not given to any country in the nuclear age to enjoy perfect security. Like it or not, modern states are hostages to one another, and their mutual vulnerability compels them to work out their differences, not play the out. President Nixon, it seems, is still to learn that lesson in respect to China.

Letters

Prof. Edwards

The appointment of Negro Harry Edwards as an unnamed member of the sociology faculty of the University of California at Berkeley (UCLA, Feb. 2) further demonstrates the irresponsible leadership of that educational institution.

Dr. Roger W. Heyns, the school's chancellor, says Prof. Edwards will contribute strongly to the educational program of the university. Sociology as I understand it is the study, history, development, organization and problems of people living together as social groups. It is social science.

Mr. Edwards is the man who led a militant group in an effort to force Negro athletes to boycott the United States Olympic team in 1968. His reputation and record as a race baiter, social agitator and professional troublemaker are nationally known. Yet this social disrupter is being hired to teach sociology at the country's largest university in our country's largest state.

Dr. Heyns is right. Mr. Edwards' contribution to the university's educational program will be strong. It will be strong in controversy and disruption, strong in inviting unnecessary trouble and strong in insulting the intelligence of the responsible citizens and taxpayers of the state of California.

JACQUES LOEB, JR.
Chateaufort par St. Leger,
France.

Mideast View

Mr. Brown's conversation in Israel (Jan. 21), whether it is all correct or partly so, reveals the real roots of the Middle East Problem.

No doubt, Mr. Brown knew well the basic givens of the problem while the world leaders wait the whole world to ignore the facts.

The question of Mr. Brown, "Could you (Mr. Brown) predict when the Second World War was going to end?", does not help all the aggressors in Israel to change the situation. The difference is not the simple. The Arabs can tolerate the loss of a hundred battles, but cannot afford to lose the war. The Palestinian right to regain their lost land is sacred. Their lives are generously sacrificed for it.

Israel is an artificial state in a foreign land. All the arms and political support will lengthen the struggle, increase its bitterness and shed rivers of blood, but these will not turn wrong into right, nor divert the determination of the Palestinians to recover their country and return to their occupied homes as masters of the land.

Thus, and only thus, the ends.

KEALKI, K. HANAN
Beirut.

McCracken Sees Slow Price Inflation Progress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Reuter).—Paul W. McCracken, chairman of President Nixon's Council Economic Advisers, said today that he did not think that prices would rise before this summer and that, as a result, the administration would probably not relax its anti-inflationary measures.

At the same time, he told the Senate Finance Committee that "it is possible that by this summer we will see some effect" of a change in price policy.

The CEA chief noted that, in the CEA's view, the continuation of tight monetary policies was "the only way to bring about a change in the White House view of projecting what the Federal Reserve Board would do in the coming year."

McCracken also predicted that interest rates would be reduced by the Fed when that occurred.

He said he agreed with the CEA's view that there was a risk of unemployment rising to 4.5 percent this year.

McCracken said he would recommend a price freeze at the end of the year because he was convinced that selective credit controls would require more study before considered.

Housing Outlook

There should be a revival of the housing market in 1970, McCracken said, but warned that the housing industry faces problems over the next 12 months.

The administration's projected surplus, he said, combined with the moderation of monetary policy which should become possible by the end of the year, would support the mortgage market.

McCracken said that the Federal Reserve Board's decision to raise the discount rate in the next year, would be a long run, Mr. McCracken said, that additional funds beyond savings must be found to be home building.

Policy Outlook

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—McCracken said yesterday that Nixon administration believes moderate monetary policy is necessary to provide a boost in the economy by the end of 1970, and that it is moving into a compromise set on an export deposit theme by Swiss.

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Compromise Set on Export Deposit Theme by Swiss

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Two Insiders In Texas Gulf Suit Penalized

Court Orders Return of
Stock Trading Gains

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—A group of men who were "insiders" of Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. almost six years ago have been ordered to repay to the company the profits made in trading in its stock at that time.

The decision marks the latest chapter in what has become a landmark case in the area of immediate disclosure of corporate information.

Federal Judge Dudley B. Bonsor, who also made the original decision in 1965, remanded to him in 1968 by the U.S. Court of Appeals, refused Friday to issue a permanent injunction against the company which had been accused of violating the Securities Exchange Act by issuing misleading information.

Injunction Issued

However, he did join two men from trading in Texas Gulf securities on the basis of material undisclosed information—David W. Crawford, secretary, and Richard H. Clayton, an engineer who conducted geophysical surveys for the company.

The entire action revolves around a news release issued by Texas Gulf on April 12, 1964, regarding its exploration activities near Timmonville, Ont.

In 1965, the Securities and Exchange Commission charged that the release was false and deceptive and that certain individuals used inside information to profit on trading in securities of the company.

All But 2 Cleared

In his initial decision, Judge Bonsor cleared all but Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clayton from capitalizing on advance information about the rich copper ore strike.

But the Court of Appeals found that the two of the original 12 defendants had violated various disclosure provisions by engaging in stock transactions before the public was sufficiently informed.

In the latest opinion, the judge declared that "on the basis of the standards laid down by the Court of Appeals, this court finds that the framers of the press release failed to exercise due diligence."

Therefore, the press release is found to have been misleading to the reasonable investor using due care and since the framers did not exercise due diligence in its issuance, TGS violated "the Securities Exchange Act."

Formula Used

The repayment formula used by the court was proposed by the SEC and applied in previous settlements with one of the defendants. In addition to the payments that were directed, 6 percent annual interest from April 17, 1964 was added—with all of the money to be put in escrow by the company for five years.

Kenneth H. Darke, a former Texas Gulf field geologist, was directed to pay \$41,794.92 on the basis of profits made by the purchases of common stock and calls. He was ordered to pay another \$48,404.58 because of profits realized by his "tippees" to whom he directly or indirectly furnished information.

Others who were told to rescind profits to the company, and the amounts were Walter Holty, chief geologist, \$35,663.47; Earl L. Huntington, a lawyer, \$25,500.56; and Mr. Clayton, \$30,010.56.

Surrender of Option

Harold B. Kline, general counsel, was directed to surrender his stock option for 4,300 shares that was granted on Feb. 20, 1964.

In an unrelated development, Texas Gulf announced that it had signed an agreement with Hancock and Wright, an Australian iron-ore company, for the rights to evaluate and test iron-ore reserves in Western Australia.

There were plenty of traditions about Members of firms in the gilt-edged government bond market still strolled the floor in top hats. Bank rate signs from the old building hung on new walls.

Smoking was prohibited until 15 minutes before the 3:30 closing, and women were barred from the floor.

The exchange also unveiled its Market Price Display Service, a 22-channel closed-circuit television system which transmits prices of some 700 stocks and company announcements to more than 200 offices of brokers and banks.

Despite the dislocations and communications difficulties of the first day in new quarters, brokers were in a sufficiently buoyant mood to bid up the Financial Times industrial share index by 2.9 points to 407.4.

However, the real action was concentrated in the mining sector on the top level of the new floor. Enthusiasm for Australian nickel shares sent the favorite, Poseidon, up \$9.90 to \$391.60.

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OPENING DAY—Traders try the temporary London Stock Exchange trading floor.

London Stock Market Opens New Quarters

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The London Stock Exchange opened its temporary quarters today, an awkward tri-level trading floor that will accommodate the \$72 billion annual turnover market next door to the old exchange floor.

The old exchange floor next door is being demolished and a new one built on the site.

The exchange has taken advantage of the move to modernize its archaic communications system.

But visitors accustomed to the electronic seal of the New York Stock Exchange find the London atmosphere still a bit Dickensian.

"Things are a bit confused," an exchange official explained.

Friday was the last day of trading in the old Throgmorton Street building that has housed the London exchange since 1853.

The exchange is in the midst of a \$30.4 million expansion. The 26-story concrete-ribbed Stock Exchange Tower is being completed just west of the old exchange building.

Part of the old building was demolished in 1966, and the trading floor was squeezed from 23,550 square feet to about 15,000. The new temporary floor contains 16,000 square feet on three levels, partly on the fourth floor of the new tower and partly in adjoining temporary structures outside.

A new low building to be constructed on the old exchange site will contain a 23,550-square-foot trading floor.

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TRW Earnings Gains Ease At End of 1969; Revenue Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—TRW Inc. reported today that earnings rose 8 percent in 1969, aided by new accounting procedures. But the growth rate slowed toward the end of the year.

For the year as a whole, the firm earned \$78.2 million, or \$2.36 a share, up from \$72.19 million, \$2.13 a share, in 1968. Revenue rose 6.7 percent to \$1.59 billion from \$1.49 billion the year before.

During the first nine months of the year, the firm recorded a 10 percent profit gain, but growth rate was cut to 0.5 percent in the third quarter and, on indicated results, to 3 percent in the final 1969 quarter.

No figures were immediately available from the company, but indicated fourth-quarter net came to \$20.2 million, up from \$19.59 million.

The company said that a change in methods of accounting, to straighten out accelerated depreciation, added 9 cents to per-share earnings for the year.

TRW chairman H.A. Shepard said the outlook for 1970 "appears favorable" and added that continued investment of the company's large cash flow in new products and services is expected to further stimulate internal growth for the foreseeable future.

Average Earnings

| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 415.3 | 384.4 |
| Profits (millions) | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Per Share | 0.91 | 0.74 |

Year

| Revenue (millions) | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 163.8 | 158.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Per Share | 2.01 | 2.39 |

Come Mills

| Year | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 278.9 | 261.8 |
| Profits (millions) | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| Per Share | 0.80 | 0.99 |

G.D. Searle & Co.

| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 46.12 | 39.28 |
| Profits (millions) | 7.96 | 7.48 |
| Per Share | 0.58 | 0.54 |

Year

| Revenue (millions) | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Revenue (millions) | 163.94 | 147.72 |
| Profits (millions) | 28.49 | 27.37 |
| Per Share | 2.08 | 1.96 |

Johnson Service

| Year | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Revenue (millions) | 170.0 | 154.97 |
| Profits (millions) | 7.8 | 6.93 |
| Per Share | 1.85 | 1.65 |

Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.

| Year | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 537.3 | 449.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 30.88 | 16.70 |
| Per Share | 2.17 | 2.20 |

* Profits for 1969 include extraordinary charge of \$4 million.

Kroger

| Year | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 3,497 | 3,161 |
| Profits (millions) | 37.39 | 34.00 |
| Per Share | 2.94 | 2.64 |

McGraw-Hill

| Year | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Revenue (millions) | 398.29 | 390.31 |
| Profits (millions) | 25.63 | 28.24 |
| Per Share | 1.02 | 1.13 |

National Tea

| Quarter | 1970 | 1969 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Revenue (millions) | 356.25 | 277.01 |
| Profits (millions) | 2.18 | 2.1 |
| Per Share | 0.28 | 0.26 |

Northern Natural Gas

| Year | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 443.5 | 406.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 41.86 | 40.13 |
| Per Share | 4.02 | 3.98 |

Park-Davis

| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| Revenue (millions) | 69.1 | 66.9 |
| Profits (millions) | 6.27 | 6.32 |
| Per Share | 0.62 | 0.62 |

Year

| Revenue (millions) | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 273.5 | 260.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 30.75 | 18.51 |
| Per Share | 1.39 | 1.25 |

Safeway Stores

| Year | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Revenue (millions) | 4,989.69 | 3,885.69 |
| Profits (millions) | 51.31 | 55.5 |
| Per Share | 2.01 | 2.16 |

* Excluding a non-recurring gain of \$2.25 million, or 16 cents a share on the sale of securities.

Standard Pressed Steel

| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|------|
| Revenue (millions) | — | — |
| Profits (millions) | —1.23 | — |
| Per Share | — | 0.55 |

Year

| Revenue (millions) | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| Revenue (millions) | — | — |
| Profits (millions) | — | — |
| Per Share | — | — |

Western Air Lines

| Year | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | — | — |
| Profits (millions) | —12.2 | —8.44 |
| Per Share | —2.49 | —1.72 |

* The company's fourth quarter deficit was \$2.25 million, as opposed to an indicated deficit of \$2.50 million in the corresponding quarter of 1968.

Weyerhaeuser Co.

| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 342.3 | 270.5 |
| Profits (millions) | 33.40 | 25.13 |
| Per Share | 0.51 | 0.41 |

Year

| Revenue (millions) | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Revenue (millions) | 1,239 | 1,063 |
| Profits (millions) | 131.26 | 106.39 |
| Per Share | 2.11 | 1.75 |

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Big Board Prices Gain On Hopes of Credit Ease

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—increased outlays to combat various forms of pollution.

Three of the six new highs for 1969-70 appeared in these anti-pollution issues: Combustion Engineering, up 2 5/8 to 92 7/8; Sybron common, up 2 1/4 to 44 1/4; and Sybron preferred, up 4 7/8 to 73.

American Air Filter rose 3 to 58 and Buffalo Forge gained 1 5/8 to 51 1/4.

Chrysler, the most active issue, eased 1/4 to 28 5/8. Last week, Chrysler had led the volume list with a net loss of 1 1/8 after reporting a surprisingly large loss for the 1969 final quarter.

Ford gained 1 1/8 at 39 1/2 and General Motors was up 3/8 at 66 1/8.

But the two markets saw hope in his testimony by displaying firmer prices. In recent days, Wall Street has come to believe that some easing in credit conditions is not too far distant.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by more than 6 points earlier in the session, ended with a gain of 2.91 at 766.68.

Volume Inches Up

Volume picked up slightly to 10.53 million shares from Friday's 10.15 million. Advances outpaced declines by a robust 873 to 486.

In a sense, today's rise represented an extension of Friday's market, when glamour issues were buoyed by short covering and investors kept hoping for some developments on easier credit.

The tag end of the active list displayed these gains among glamour issues:

Itak, up 3 3/8 to 84 1/4; Telex, up 6 1/8 to 129; Control Data, up 2 3/8 to 71 3/8; and Memorex, up 2 1/2 to 123 3/4.

In a flurry of profit-taking among computer-equipment issues, Telex had dropped 1 7/8 last week while Memorex fell 2 1/4.

IBM rose 5 points today to 249 3/4. Burroughs added 3 1/8 to 157 1/8.

Pollution-control stocks, despite the ravages of a bear market, continued to behave as a favorite group, thanks to expectations of

investors seeking growth and another for those whose objectives is income.

"Generally, the initial investment for investors whose objective is long-term capital growth is in eight common stocks in accordance with predetermined percentages which are uniformly applied to all new investments." The complaint added that SIAS investors' funds were being initially invested in general in accordance with the following percentages: 20 percent in each of 2 stocks, 15 percent in each of 3 stocks, and 7 1/2 percent in each of four stocks.

Approximately 47 percent of the assets held by SIAS for such investors were invested in securities of companies affiliated or controlled by directors of Citibank.

After the initial investment, all decisions to buy or sell a security were generally applied uniformly to the entire fund.

"Because of the structure of SIAS, the transactions... are not executed in the best manner for both SIAS and the investors," the complaint charged.

مکتبہ اسلامیہ لاہور

| 1949-70 — Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | | 1949-70 — Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | | 1949-70 — Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|------|----|-----|-------|--------|------|-----|-------|----------------------------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|-----|----------------------------|-----|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|-----|-------|-----|
| High. | Low. | Div. | In | 5 | 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net | High. | Low. | Div. | In | 5 | 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net | High. | Low. | Div. | In | 5 | 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
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| 17 | 15 | 67 | 3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
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HERALD TRIBUNE
 Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

On a 6-month

| FOREIGN EXCHANGE | | FEB. 9, 1970 | | Price | |
|------------------|-----|--------------|---------------|-------|--|
| | | Price | | Yen | |
| London | 100 | 157 | Malay K. Ind. | 735 | |
| Paris | 100 | 158 | Malay K. Ind. | 84 | |
| Frankfurt | 100 | 159 | Malay K. Ind. | 169 | |
| Geneva | 100 | 160 | Malay K. Ind. | 288 | |
| Basel | 100 | 161 | Malay K. Ind. | 330 | |
| Zurich | 100 | 162 | Malay K. Ind. | 1,000 | |
| Stockholm | 100 | 163 | Malay K. Ind. | 2,340 | |
| Copenhagen | 100 | 164 | Malay K. Ind. | 509 | |
| Helsinki | 100 | 165 | Malay K. Ind. | 123 | |
| Oslo | 100 | 166 | Malay K. Ind. | 628 | |
| Norway | 100 | 167 | Malay K. Ind. | 86 | |
| Sweden | 100 | 168 | Malay K. Ind. | 237 | |
| Denmark | 100 | 169 | Malay K. Ind. | 338 | |
| Finland | 100 | 170 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Belgium | 100 | 171 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Netherlands | 100 | 172 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Italy | 100 | 173 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Spain | 100 | 174 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Portugal | 100 | 175 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Greece | 100 | 176 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Turkey | 100 | 177 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Iran | 100 | 178 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Pakistan | 100 | 179 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Bangladesh | 100 | 180 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Sri Lanka | 100 | 181 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Malaysia | 100 | 182 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Singapore | 100 | 183 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Thailand | 100 | 184 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Philippines | 100 | 185 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Indonesia | 100 | 186 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Burma | 100 | 187 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Myanmar | 100 | 188 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Cambodia | 100 | 189 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Laos | 100 | 190 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Vietnam | 100 | 191 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| South Vietnam | 100 | 192 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| North Vietnam | 100 | 193 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Czech Republic | 100 | 194 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Slovak Republic | 100 | 195 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Hungary | 100 | 196 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
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| Moldavia | 100 | 206 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Ukraine | 100 | 207 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
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| Lithuania | 100 | 209 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
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| Finland | 100 | 252 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
| Sweden | 100 | 253 | Malay K. Ind. | | |
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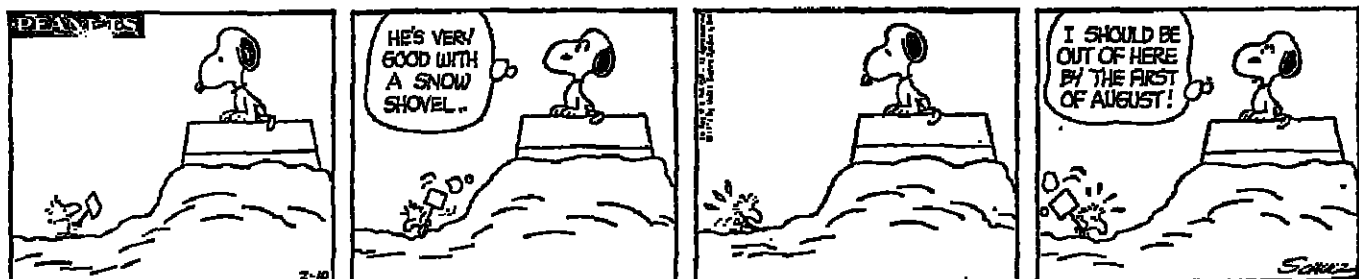
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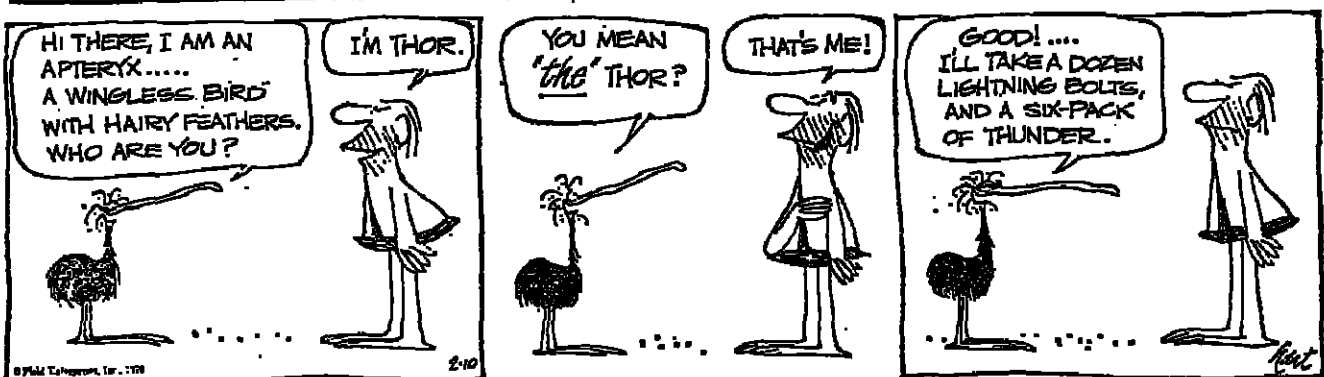
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PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Most experts regard a double of a three-bid as primarily for take-out. But matters are much more difficult at the four-level. Whether to pass the double for penalties or bid a suit at such an elevated level may be sheer guesswork. Experts will often guess wrong and did so on the diagrammed deal.

Some players would open the South hand with one heart, fearing to miss a slam by preempting. But on balance the danger of missing slam is less significant than the advantage to be gained by putting pressure on West with a pre-emptive bid, and South opened four hearts.

West had no choice but to double, leaving East to make a decision. With a five-card spade suit and a void in hearts he should perhaps have opted for four spades, a contract that would have been made with an overtrick as the cards lie, but he was tempted by the vulnerability into passing.

South ruffed the opening lead of the spade king, cashed the heart ace, and surrendered a trick to West's trump king. West played the spade ace, and South ruffed again, led to the club king in dummy, and ruffed dummy's last spade.

The position was now this:

NORTH
 ♠ 10 8 4 3
 ♥ 9 2
 ♦ 7
 ♣ 10

WEST
 ♠ 9 7
 ♥ A Q 6
 ♦ Q 10
 ♣ 10

EAST
 ♠ Q
 ♥ 3 9 7
 ♦ J 8 6
 ♣ 10

SOUTH
 ♠ 10 8 7
 ♥ K 5
 ♦ 8 7
 ♣ 10

South led the club ace, hoping for a throw-in, but West avoided the trap by dropping his club queen. On the club continuation East was able to overtake his partner's ten with the jack and lead a diamond to defeat the contract.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North
 Pass 4♥ Pass 4♥
 West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

COCA COLA BALL
 ADORABLE ELEGANT
 LEMON FINE FIND
 FABRICATED TUES
 TODAY CUR
 ANS RAGE OMCIN
 JACE RAIDS ALLSO
 PIRAN FIRE TITL
 HERB REICH EYAL
 AMERICA EAU EN
 OWN SPINS
 TRACT INTRICATE
 RAJA ALAI SAVOR
 AMAT HENY OLSTN
 HIRE BOLE NEYS

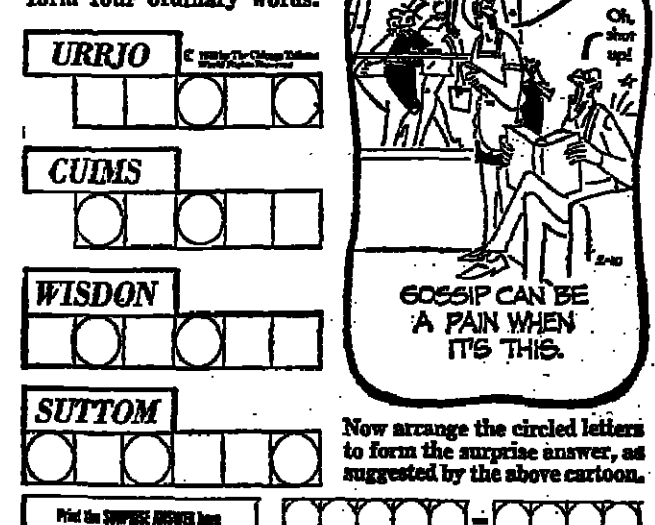
DENNIS THE MENACE



A WORM IS JUST A KID SNAKE.

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: VALUE DOUGH CELERY GUITAR
 Answer: What a crooked tycoon might expect plenty of from the new wide stripes—GRAYS

BOOKS

CONTACT! THE STORY OF THE EARLY BIRD

By Henry Serrano Villard. Crowell. 263 pp., illustrated, \$10.00.

Reviewed by John Osgood

DESPITE the technical complexities of the recent lunar landings, the mystique of flight remains undiminished 66 years after Orville Wright managed his mere 120 feet of powered flight.

Mystique or no, it is still difficult to comprehend what drove the early aeronauts to attempt feats which most often won them the contempt and ridicule of their countrymen.

The London Times in 1906 was of the opinion that "all attempts at artificial aviation... are not only dangerous to human life but foredoomed to failure." Less than a dozen newspapers bothered even to report the Wright brothers' astounding accomplishment, and those that did bother were openly skeptical of its importance.

It is in this context of public apathy and scorn that Henry Villard begins his chronicle of the decade from man's first flight to World War I. His interest in early aviation was nurtured by his personal acquaintances, many of whom are early aviation's most legendary personages.

The first of the book's excellent photographs (many from the author's personal collection) shows Villard preparing for his first flight. Adventure is in the air: he is seated in an ancient biplane piloted by a mustachioed and begoggled gentleman who bears striking resemblance to Sgt. Pepper.

But if Villard was excited from the early days, the United States was not. When the country was not at war, it was left to the French to sense the potential of flight. Finally, three years after Kitty Hawk, the French got off the ground and thereafter, stirred by the feats of such men as Farman, Santos-Dumont and the Voisin brothers, races began to flow for substantial cash prizes.

As the machines became to some degree perfected, racing gave way to distance and endurance flights. Villard gives a fascinating detailed account of the first Channel crossing to be sponsored by the London Daily Mail. (Won by Bleriot: an earlier attempt to cross the Channel was made by Hubert Latham, who smoked cigarettes which reportedly contained marijuana to bolster his courage.)

While the Europeans continued to master the art of flight, and improve its technology, the Americans confined their interest almost exclusively to barnstorming and stunt flying in outmoded machines. When a list was compiled in 1911 of all men who were known to have flown, only 31 of 729 names belonged to Americans.

But one of those names belonged to Calbraith Perry Rodgers (a descendant of Commodore Perry), who flew 4,321 miles from coast to coast, leaving in his wake nearly 70 crash landings. (Only his plane's rudder and one strut were undamaged at trip's end.)

As a counterpoint to the conventional development of aviation have a chapter on the countries and peculiar geniuses of the day. A Swiss named Hullo, for example, devised a machine whose wings were lengthwise, with propellers at both ends. Dozens of thopters (flapping wing machines) were designed and built. Some were powered by others by machine; all were successful.

In France the aéroplane, a cycle with wings and a tail, became a popular vehicle which to attempt flight, at some, however briefly, got to the ground. At the same time the Russian genius Sikorsky (developer of the successful helicopter) was building the biggest air "heaviest machine of his time. One, known as the Grand, was built in 1913 and boasted an engine cabin for four passengers, a washroom, sofa, table, seats, a full standing room.

The war brings this marvelous decade, so richly revived by Villard, to a close. The book is its detailed appendices, well read and admired by those devoted to flight. It deserves and should win, a far wider audience.

Mr. Osgood, a Washington pilot, flies gliders and has a longtime interest in the glinnings of aviation. He was this review for The Washington Post.

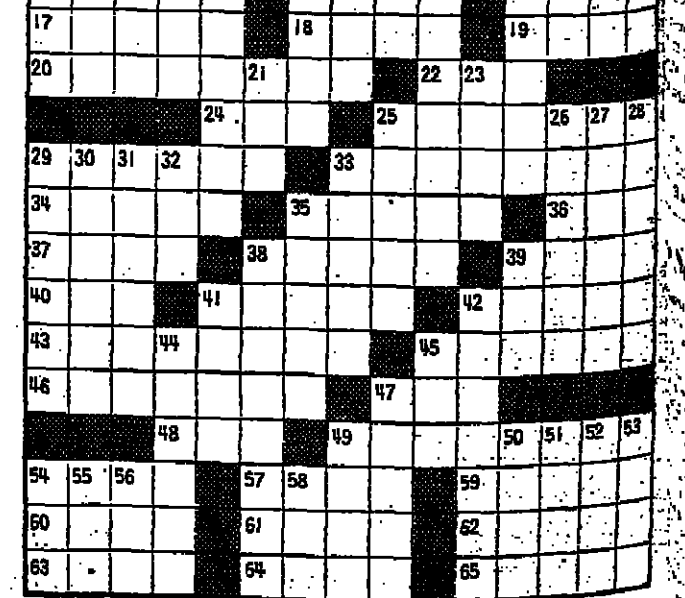
Best Sellers

The New York Times
 An analysis based on reports to more than 125 bookstores in 48 cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent accurate appearances.

| Week | Rank | Title | Author |
|------|------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 1 | The French Lieutenant's Woman | John Galsworthy |
| 2 | 2 | The Godfather: Part II | Mario Puzo |
| 3 | 3 | The House on the Strand | Michael Crichton |
| 4 | 4 | The Hobbit | J.R.R. Tolkien |
| 5 | 5 | Puppet on a Chain | Michael Crichton |
| 6 | 6 | Fire From Heaven | Robert Bly |
| 7 | 7 | The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight | Robert Bly |
| 8 | 8 | The Seven Moons of Maia | Robert Bly |
| 9 | 9 | Travels With My Aunt | Evelyn Waugh |
| 10 | 10 | In This House of Breeds | Michael Crichton |

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

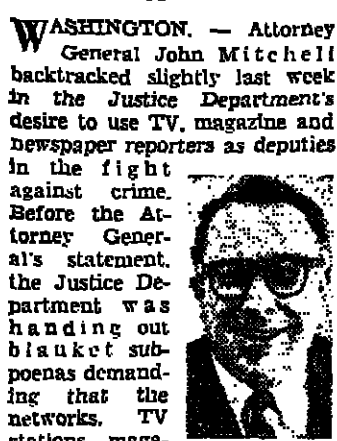


Across
 1 1935 Derby winner
 6 Cigar or brass
 10 Priestly caste of old Persia
 14 Tooth
 15 Surf sound
 16 Unwrap
 17 Straight
 18 Playwright
 19 Fume
 20 Grigri
 21 Sometimes
 22 Doctors' org.
 24 Before
 25 Grigri
 26 Breach
 28 Barometer measurement
 34 Banking deals
 35 Office worker
 36 Hissus
 37 Blunders
 38 Layers
 39 Russian river
 40 Likely pass receiver
 41 Isolated
 42 Kind of metal
 43 Memento
 45 Tags
 46 Urban arteries

Down
 1 Black cat, to some
 2 Seconds, at the table
 3 Fish sauce
 4 Trashy writer
 5 Naive
 6 Baby Snooks
 7 Top drawer
 8 Be a shrewish wife
 9 Ivory-tower inhabitants
 10 Scruples
 11 Alleged ancestor
 12 Equine order
 13 Press necessity
 21 Inlet
 23 Kind of ox

Art Buchwald

Reporter With Star



Buchwald

WASHINGTON — Attorney General John Mitchell backtracked slightly last week in the Justice Department's desire to use TV, magazine and newspaper reporters as deputies in the fight against crime.

Before the Attorney General's statement, the Justice Department was handing out blanket subpoenas demanding that the networks, TV stations, magazines and newspapers turn over their unused film, photographs, and even newspaper reporters' notebooks to be used as evidence in court.

While the news media feel threatened by such a policy, I don't know one reporter or commentator who wouldn't enjoy being an informer or a stool pigeon.

I can see the day when the news media would serve two masters with pride as well as efficiency.

"Hello Jordan, Kelly here. There's been a bank robbery at Fifth and Maple. Three masked men got away with \$300,000."

"Great, Kelly, give me the facts."

"I don't have them."

"What do you mean you don't have them?"

"The cops subpoenaed my notebook."

"Well, just tell me what happened."

"I can't. The FBI said I couldn't talk about the case."

"Look, Kelly, I didn't send you out to cover a story so you'd keep your mouth shut. This is news."

Clauette Colbert

—The British 'Coco'

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP).—Clauette Colbert will play the title role in the London production of "Coco," the Broadway musical hit based on the life of French stylist Gabrielle Chanel, producer Frederick Brisson told a Daily News reporter yesterday.

He added that Lilli Palmer is coming from Europe to New York in March to talk about taking over from star Katharine Hepburn in the Broadway production.

"I told that to the deputy attorney general but he said when three people are kidnapped in a bank robbery, my first obligation is to the courts."

"Three people were kidnapped?"

"I wasn't supposed to tell you that. If you print it, I'll be held in contempt."

"Good grief, Kelly, your loyalties are to the paper. What happened?"

"It's no good, Jordan. Even if I told you the bank manager's wife's boyfriend is believed to have engineered the robbery, I'd be in Dutch."

"The boy friend of the bank manager's wife?"

"Yes, Jerry got a great photo of him coming out of the bank with the money in one hand and the wife of the bank manager on top of a Greyhound bus."

"Jerry got a picture of that?"

"A sequence of pictures."

"Where are the photos?"

"The cops took them as evidence. They also arrested Jerry for being at the scene of a crime. I would have gone to his aid, but I heard over the police radio that the Greyhound bus had been stopped at a roadblock, so I rushed over there just as the cops were climbing on the bus to make the arrests."

"They got the people who headed the bank?"

"I can't tell you that."

"Kelly, please Kelly. We go to press in an hour. Were they arrested?"

"I'm not at liberty to divulge any facts other than to say that the explosions I heard going on for over an hour did not come from the exhaust pipe of the bus."

"For God's sake, Kelly, give me anything—the name of the bank—anything."

"I'm sorry, Jordan. I probably should not even have called in."

"Where the devil are you?"

"Down here at the Justice Department. They let me make one phone call."

"Have you been arrested, too?"

"Not exactly, but the Justice Department said that without influencing what I wrote, they were holding me as a material witness until the final edition of our paper hits the stand."

"I'll get you out, Kelly."

"I might as well stay here. I have to testify in the Morgan hijacking case that I covered for you last week."

'Archaeology Is Not a Science, It's a Vendetta'

Boston's Golden Hoard Stirs a Tempest

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON (UPI)—The astonishing acquisition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—23 pounds of solid gold, very ancient, Near Eastern artifacts—is beautiful, dazzling, fascinating and unique.

And, in the opinion of archaeologists here, academically valueless.

The British experts are, in general, outraged at the museum's acceptance of the gold hoard because neither the donor, Boston broker Landon T. Clay, nor the museum itself will disclose the origin in anything but the most general terms, useless for scholarly purposes.

Accordingly, experts here feel it is:

● Of no value in advancing the scientific knowledge about the peoples, skills and culture of the makers;

● An invitation to every country in the Eastern Mediterranean to penalize future archaeological expeditions out of anger that the treasure may have been illegally smuggled from their shores;

● A misleading hodge-podge of incongruous objects, some remote from others by a factor of a thousand years and a thousand miles, which, presented as if a single find, dreadfully confuses instead of enlightens.

The treasure, consisting of 137 pieces of 18-karat gold jewelry, is only the fourth such assemblage to come to light. The first was the greatest, the treasure of Troy discovered by Heinrich Schliemann in 1873, displayed in Berlin, seized by the Russians in World War II and since lost.

The second was the so-called Dorak Treasure, viewed and sketched only by the British excavator James Mellaart in 1958 in Izmir, Turkey. It too has disappeared and Mr. Mellaart, very probably the victim of a frame-up, has been barred ever since from continuing work in Turkey.

The third was a collection obtained by the University of Pennsylvania, also the subject of controversy because of inadequate knowledge of its origin.

Turned Down?

The Boston Museum collection was purchased by Mr. Clay for a figure reported in excess of \$100,000. It is some thing very much like it is believed to have been offered for sale here, in Berlin and in Switzerland, but turned down, again for lack of information about the provenance.

It is said to have been offered in the United States by owners in Zurich. It was seen and its importance recognized by Dr. Emily Vermeule, of Harvard University, one of the most respected and eloquent figures in American archaeological circles.

She described the treasure to American

archaeologists at their last annual meeting at the turn of the year. She categorically denied that it was the Dorak find—as has Mr. Mellaart more than 12 times.

Some of the objects themselves, however—such as the golden spirals on bracelets and studs—are reminiscent of work as far east as Mesopotamia.

In giving only the most general and inclusive clue as to origin, Dr. Vermeule and the museum doubtless thought to avoid angering any particular country in the area. All of them, of course, have strict prohibitions against the unauthorized exports of antiquities.

In fact, however, the too-general explanation may raise suspicions in all of them, it is felt here, with the result that it will be more of the items is faked.

There are no scientific tests that can resolve the question, one way or the other.

Perhaps the dim view that the British archaeologists take of the Boston Museum's acquisition should be discounted. They have based their judgment mostly on the photographs alone—unless what was offered a few years ago to the British Museum, and rejected by it, was the same thing. Further, as the quotation from the dean of British archaeologists, "Archaeology is not a science, it's a vendetta."

Finally, it must be repeated that the scholarship and integrity of Dr. Vermeule weigh heavily to validate the worth and integrity of the collection. She may well possess all the facts that would convert what is now an object of dubious and, in modern times, the most stoned against.

Without knowledge of either the location or the circumstances of the find, the materials themselves—however lovely to look at—are useless to a scholar, telling him nothing.

From the finest piece in the collection, a solid gold cylinder seal most exquisitely crafted, quite a bit can be ascertained, however. It is obviously Egyptian and appears to have belonged to an official at the courts of the Fifth Dynasty pharaohs ruling between 2497 and 2450 B.C. The implication is that it provides a clue to the date of the other material.

That, however, is a very flimsy or dubious implication. No proof—only someone's word—is adduced that the seal was found in the alleged tomb of a collector, but nothing, for as early as the third millennium there were "antique collectors"—men of wealth or stature who had foreign rarities, coming to their possession by very long trading paths, buried with their funeral goods.

Moreover, it is as near certain as anything can be in the present state of knowledge that the lion-headed bracelet is an Iron Age product and not, as the dealer of the collection is supposed to be, from the Bronze Age. That is the bracelet, is similar to material made in the Near

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The Rumor

In British circles, the rumor is insistent almost to the point of certainty that the hoard came from Turkey—from Cilicia, to be exact, the ancient province on the southeast coast. Of all nations, Turkey is the most sensitive about the smuggling of its treasures, being the most vulnerable as well as the most stoned against, in modern times, the most stoned against.

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PEOPLE:

Some Callers Almost Swallow Their Teeth

"I definitely am not dead," 32-year-old film fixture Andy Devine rumbled in a recent interview in Hollywood. There's a certain group of character actors who come from the same era of movies that the public gets confused. Stanley Burnett and Stu Erwin were a couple. But there are others. When one of them dies, my wife, Dorothy, gets letters and cards of condolence. Some telephone to express their sympathy. Once in a while I answer the phone and the person on the other end of the line almost swallows his teeth when he hears my voice, thinking I am dead. He's not, and is still appearing from time to time on U.S. TV. Most recently Sunday night. He says he doesn't have to work for the money and so doesn't unless he feels like it.

One who was there reports that a joke was told when Steve Allen and his wife, Jayne Meadows, gave a dinner for Grover Marx, Jonathan Winters, Louis Nye and Sid Caesar.

Milutin Veljkovic says he has found a cure for smoker's cough. "I've always been a pack-a-day man," he told a newspaper this week. "But since I've been down here I'm still smoking but never cough at all any more." Just thinking about "down here" may be enough to make other smokers cough. Veljkovic, 55, a Belgrade electrician, has been sealed up in a cave near the Koprivnica, Yugoslavia, for more than seven months. He's trying to break all existing subterranean endurance records and set a few of his own, of course.

The ghost who gambles didn't pick up his winnings, pub landlord John Patterson, of Sunnyside, England, reports. Patterson said he heard a slot machine being played in the corridor of the ancient and shut-down-for-the-night building. He immediately thought of the legend of a ghost of a man robbed and murdered in the pub 100 years ago. (The pub has been open at the same stand since the 18th century.) He went to inspect the slot machine and found 5 shillings (60 cents) of winnings in the tray. Patterson pocketed the coins.

Ninety Royal Navy sailors will hold a memorial service tomorrow in Portsmouth for a dog. The dog, Judy, was a favorite pet of seamen for four years on Yangtze River gun-

boats in China and won the Dickin Medal, given by the government to animals for displaying courage. The pedigree pointer was bought in a Shanghai market and in 1943 survived an attack on the submarine Grampian and struggled to an island with other survivors. Later she was captured by the Japanese and was the only official prisoner-of-war dog. For her friendliness and helping boost morale in the prisoner camps, Judy, who died in 1952, will be memorialized by the Yangtze gunboats.

David and Janis Collins plunged into marriage—on service was performed 20 feet underwater at De Leon Springs, Florida, over the weekend.

Reports on new spots between Elizabeth Taylor and husband Richard Burton in the New York gossip column yesterday. New York gossip columnist Charles McElroy said reports from California had Liz and Burton "yelling at each other in public."

Gossip columnist "Suz" who last weekend had the Burtons' wedding on one rift, reported Monday: "Mr. and Mrs. Richard Burton, if all goes well—and it doesn't always—will take off for a warm holiday at the Mexican hacienda after spending a week at Frank Sinatra's home in Palm Springs." William Zeff, widow of the movie producer, steered the Burtons through those rocky shoals.

A woman who says she was seized by "fear and terror" during a fake bank robbery—Charleston, W.Va., has those who staged it to test her security. Defendants include the bank, the city of Charleston and the city police chief. The \$453,500 "heist" allegedly took place while Mrs. Joan M. Gerber, working as a teller at the National Bank of South Carolina, Police Chief John H. and other unknown employees of the city entered armed with shotguns and other weapons.

"During the course of the heist," the defendants... "they saw the list of the names on several occasions," the money under her comb. Mrs. Gerber contends she is unaware that the robbery was staged. The suit is to quit her job because of pain and mental anguish suffered.

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